A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
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Do you want reliable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

REED OF MAINE.

Editor of The Bee.

Desperate diseases require desperate remedies and heroic treatment. Liberty of thought and action is rarely ever allowed by the average individual and never conceded if diametrically opposed to us. All radical movements are vehemently opposed by the masses owing to a want of understanding through their ignorance. It is a strange law of nature that we always think ourselves in the right and those who are not in strict accord with us must necessarily and irrovocably be in error. We grant to all the extreme prerogative of entertaining an opinion, and publicly expressing it and we reserve to ourselves the same privilege from others. The subject matter focalized that all may see is the difference of opinion throughout and expressed by those who are interested in the burning political questions of the day. This whirlwind of disaster, this cyclone of misery and deprivation entailed upon us and brought about by mismanagement of the leaders and lack of confidence in the democratic party by the business men of this country. I know we are told that it is simply a regressive condition caused by the republican party, but who says so? Those who are to be benefitted financially, or those who are democrats, they can't tell you why only their fathers voted the tickets. They are a class of non-thinkers and vote as they are told, and that class of men will cry out against the colored race, because they are ambitious to better their conditions. If the conditions of this country are to be bettered if the down-trodden poor are to have rights and liberty accorded to them they should vote the republican ticket. And to you luke-warm republicans I would say in stentonian tones of thunder be at peace with one another, harmonizing and mingling your feelings and acts in one grand whole for the benefit of the party, who stands ready to assist you at all times. To those who have forgotten the kind treatment they have received in the past and gone over to the enemy of their party and their race. "Return, O ye prodigal, return." Why feed ye upon husks that the swine will not eat, but return to your fathers house, where full and plenty await you and the fatted calf will be killed for you and the past will be remembered no more against you and the sunshine will return to your life. Help us to build up the grand old party that Abraham Lincoln lived for and then gave up his life for. We desire a leader one who will take us out of this labyrinth of confusion and error and of want and sorrow. One who will receive the mantel that has fallen from the shoulders of our martered President Lincoln and will protect it from judicial strain, and will dare enforce the republican laws as we would have them executed. The man I mean is Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, he is to-day a stalwart of the stalwarts. He never shrunk from his duty, however, displeasing or obnoxious to the opposing forces arrayed against him they might be. He was a leader among leaders and we believe that the white plume of victory that so proudly waved above the republican party in the past will again wave, better, and purer, under the leadership of that noble and grand statesman, Thomas B. Reed.

RAMBLER.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO ATLANTA.

The Southern Railroad to Atlanta, Ga., gives the best accomodations to the Cotton States and International Exposition than any other going South. Every convenience is offered by this road to the colored people. There are three limited trains from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., in each direction, each one of which offers a fine first class Pullman or coach accommodation for the colored people especially.

There will be special attraction among the Afro-Americans in Atlanta from the 10th to the 20th of November.

The Afro-American Press Association, The Baptist Convention and various other associations, will meet in Atlanta, Ga., between November 10 to the 20th inclusive.

There is an excellent opportunity for all Afro-Americans to see the South and the Exposition at reduced rates over the Southern Railroad.

For further information call at the BEE office, or to Mr. L. S. Brown, General Agent, Passenger Department of the Southern Railroad Co., at the corner of 13th street and Pa. Ave., n. w.

THE STING OF THE BEE.

From the Wide Wake.

Here's to you editor Chase on the successful appearance of The BEE. May it continue to sting the wayward

HEWING TO THE LINE.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Brother Chase, of the BEE, is still hewing to the line in Washington. He certainly has the courage of his convictions. A recorder of deeds in Washington cuts no figure with Chase.

CONGRATULATES THE BEE.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.,
October 12, 1895.

W. Calvin Chase.

Dear Sir: Inclosed find check for the amount I owe you. I congratulate you upon the improvement of the new issue your paper. I am glad to see coming aright for the future as days done in the past.

ishes for your success, I fully,

M. A. HAGAN.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DENOUNCED.

THE BETHEL LITERARY DISCUSSES HIS SPEECH.—L. M. HERSHAW APOLOGIZES FOR THE ORATION AT ATLANTA.

There was a large crowd at the Bethel Literary and Historical Society on last Tuesday evening.

The occasion was a review of the recent speech by Prof. Booker T. Washington, delivered at the Atlanta, Ga., Exposition. Mr. L. M. Hershaw was introduced, and in a strong argument attempted to defend the speech of Prof. Washington.

He made an eloquent and strong plea in behalf of Prof. Washington's speech.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell, a school teacher in the public schools of this city and Mr. Jesse Lawston, a clerk in the Pension Office, defended the speech and apologized for the excellent effort of Prof. Washington.

Addresses were also made by Mr. R. S. Smith, Prof. Richards, Miss Ida D. Gibbs, and Mr. L. W. Pulies and Mr. Wetherless. The two last speakers carried the house by storm.

Whetherless in his remarks declared the speech hypocritical and showing the natural bent of the man, for instance that within a few squares of Tuskegee Institute. Prof. Booker T. Washington's college a negro dared to entertain his guest a white Northern gentleman.

For this crime (?) a negro was mobbed and grievously injured. He was taken to Tuskegee Institute for medical aid, and Mr. Washington, the negro of a negro institute refused a fellow negro admittance to his negro college, thereby denying the right of medical assistance.

He declared that this hypocritical cant made him tired. The house roared at these remarks.

Mr. Pulies said: I admire the ingunuity of the president, A. E. Clark, who said in his opening remarks that the President of the United States had written a congratulatory letter to Mr. Booker T. Washington thereby intimidating honest criticism of Washington's speech. My hope was lifted up, that in spite of all the inherent manhood of the race was evident by the fact that a man of such ability as Prof. Hershaw was compelled to give a rehash of that speech, and apologize for it.

I would not pluck a single laurel from the brow of Booker T. Washington nor detract from him in any way.

But I deny as alleged and claimed that his was the greatest speech ever delivered by any negro in the United States. That his speech was one which conceded the inferiority of the negro; it ignored the civil rights of the negro, but conceded that he was conceded just treatment. If accepted as the greatest speech ever delivered by a negro, then it was a standing rebuke to the sturdy manhood; the eloquent protest against outrage and the life work of the immortal Frederick Douglass, and a refutation of the exposures of barbarism and wholesale murder of negroes, echoed through two continents by Ida B. Wells.

The negro in this whole affair is merely a catspaw for the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. Washington says cast your bucket down where you are, the "quotation is dip down where you are" and when we dip down, we find certain buildings on the Exposition ground, placarded "dogs and negroes not admitted." We visit the negro building unfinished at this date and diped down for the negroe's progress to find, he has discovered the lost art, "five cents Georgia rum." The only places upon the Exposition grounds where the villianous decoction is dispensed.

This demonstrating the moral material, scientific, educational, and industrial progress of the negro since emancipation. Mr. Washington fell into the error of the white man's designed, confusion of social equality with civil rights.

He wants us in social matters to be separate as the fingers; industrially united as the hand.

We have always been as united as the hand, the negro labor were unquitted through two ceuturies and a hall have contributed much to the national wealth and development of the country. We have always been as separate as the fingers socially; the only inovation and forcing of social equality has always been on the part of the noble anglo-saxon gentlemen.

We simply demand if they perchant for social equality for our women that they will legalize it.

If Mr. Washington's speech, in all its ramifications is the hit of the century then the barbarious murders in the South during the past few weeks is a fitting response to that speech.

Mr. Charles Morgan who has been employed at the Treasury Department for quite a number of years, died Sunday night October 20th about 12 o'clock.

Prof. J. M. Gregory read a very interesting paper before the 2nd Baptist Lyceum last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Bailey is meeting with success in the interest of her cook book at the Atlanta Exposition.

WE ARE CONGRATULATED.

From the Negro Solicitor.

We congratulate The BEE, Washington, D. C., upon the wonderful improvement in its size and make-up.

Rev. W. B. Johnson will represent the Baptist Magazine at Atlanta, Ga., next month.

Messrs. Hershaw, Chase and others will visit the Atlanta Exposition next month.

Mrs. John Waller and her children have arrived in the city.

THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

MASON'S OF LOFTY DEGREE IN GRAND CONCLAVE.

The 2nd Annual Session of the Imperial Grand Council of A. A. O. M. S. convened in Odd Fellow's Hall this city on the 17th and 18th of this month.

Representatives from all over the country were in attendance and made a notable and distinguished gathering.

Men of all the different walks and professions in life were there, lawyers, doctors, theologians, and men of business, vied with each other in their efforts to make the assembly a memorable one.

The first day session, moruing and evening were taken up in the transaction of the routine of business, the accumilation of a year. Returns of temples, being the annual reports of the temples in the jurisdiction were received and in nearly every instance there was a gratifying enthusiasm shown and a commendable and steady growth of the order evidenced.

During the deliberations of the council several knotty and intricate questions of constitutional law came up and caused a slight ripple on the usually placid waters of the council; but Imperial Grand Potentate Jones who is himself a lawyer of signal ability soon restored things to their normal and peaceful condition. As a matter of fact the surprising ability of the Imperial Grand Potentate as a presiding officer was very generally and favorably commented upon.

During a greater part of the 2nd day session of the council James H. Lewis Imperial Grand Deputy Grand Potentic presided with a courtesy of manner and a dignity of berring.

The very momentous and far reaching questions that arose during his incumbency of the chair, were decided with clear cut, logical and eloquent decisions.

The report of the Imaerial Grand Corresponding Recorder Seville, was the feature of the season and showed great care and skill in the compilation of data history and general workings of the order.

There were several recomendatiofls in the report, the necessity of which were immediately recognized and approved and a committee appointed to faithfully carry them out.

The most notable and interesting reccommendation contained in the report was the creation of "The Adoptive Rite," which enables the ladies to become members, under certain restrictions and to be known as "Daughters of the Sphinx."

The council readily conceded and recognized the indispensability of the services of the ladies as as a factor in the up building and extension of the influence of the order and the reccomdation to accept them as an auxiliary force was enthusiastically cheered.

The Washington contingent was well represented numerically as well as by nobles of capacity and intellectual qualities.

The representation from Mecca and Kaliff Alee Temples were among the brightest minds of the council and contributed in a marked degree to the success of the deliberations.

Illustrious Grand Potentate Hill of Mecca Temple in addition to the wise consul and ardor with which he worked for the success of the council presented the Imperial Grand Potentate with a gavel of unique design and beautiful workmanship the product of his own skill.

The sentimental beauty of the presentation was boubly enhanced because Mecca Temple was supposed to have a grievance that was beyond the pale of adjudication.

Illustrous Grand Potentate James O. Holmes of Kaliff Alee Temple was very much in evidence by the wisdom of his counsel and loyal devotion to the interests of Kaliff Alee Temple.

Dr. S. Roger Watts was in attendance during the first day of the session and by his scholarly arguments and beautiful logic contributed in a marked degree to the literary history of the session.

Nobles Irving of Mecca, Jones of Mecca, Lucas of Kaliff Alee, and Dyer of Kaliff Alee, and many others whose services, space will not permit us to recount now, were active participants in the deliberations.

Noble Tancil of Kaliff Alee Temple impressed with what appeared to be several serious defects in the constitution, gave notice that he would offer to amend them in several important particulars at the Triennial Assembly in New York, August 1896.

Noble Tancil's arguments were gems of oratory and evidently had a powerful effect upon his auditors.

Noble Wm. H. Lee was in constant attendance upon the council and in collaboration with Noble Charles R. Beckley saw that no interloper disturbed the serenity of the deliberation of the council.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine is a recent addendum to Masonry in this country being of Oriental origin and this 2nd annual session of its disciples in this country mark an important chapter in its history and growth.

ROY.

TAYLOR INDORSED CARSON.

C. H. J. Taylor the democratic recorder of deeds accompanied by Mr. E. M. Hewlett, to a republican meeting in this city was called on to make a speech. Among other things he said that he would not give Carson for all the men who were opposing him.

It will be remembered that Taylor made Carson several promises to appoint a number of his friends in the Recorders Office, but whether Carson got them is a question of conjecture.

Carson at this time will take an indorsement from any one.

It is also reported that Dr. Purvis who has been denouncing Carson for some time and declaring that he would not believe anything he said, will, so Carson says, withdraw his candancy in his (Carson's)favor.

RILEY'S BOOK.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

One, if not the best philosophy of negro suffrage is the title of a new book by Dr. Jerome R. Riley, one of the most gifted writers in the Afro-American race.

This book contains 110 pages, handsomely bound, large and clear print, on superfine paper. The book is dedicated to thinking men and women, irrespective of color or condition

It is divided in to eleven chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1. The philosophy of negro suffrage, in which he says: "The genius and intrepidity of American manhood and vigor is to begin at the beginning de novo, as often as it becomes necessary, in order that a proper starting—a proper basis may be secured.

This proposition the writer holds in much estimation, etc., and believes that through such a beginning we shall be better able and equipped to realize some of the blessings of American citizenship, with a fallen measure of popular privilege all along the line.

With no record back of us demonstrating our capacity for successful self-government, the most philosophic question for us to consider is, how we can the better show ourselves competent to render assistance in planing the common and popular rights of the race upon a sure and safe foundation, making however, no mistake as to real purpose and ultimate object.

Chapter II. Suffrage in the District of Columbia, he says, that we find that a popular idea seemed to prevade the minds of many which does an injustice to the present colored republican leaders in the District of Columbia, Mr. Carson and Mr. Chase. These gentlemen cannot and should not be held responsible for our failures here, in that, at that time, they were mere followers. The real gilt-edged leaders of that day were the late Hon. Fred. Douglass, John M. Langston, Capt. O. S. B. Wall, Carter Stewart, Randall Bowe, Stewart, Henry Johnson and others.

Whatever responsibility attaches to our failure in this direction must be charged to the leaders of that day and not to the leaders of to-day. Their leadership is but the legitimate legacy left them. Speakers and essayists of our race seem to displace our lack of leadership that we have none.

Chapter III. Negro suffrage in the Southern States. Some of the evil results pointed out The remedies suggested. The cause of its failure—The negro leadership. Miss Ida B. Wells and her crusades criticised.

Chapter IV. The Atlanta Exposition and its benefits to accrue therefrom to the negro race and our duty in connection therewith.

Chapter V. The labor question discussed. The benefits which must come to the negro through this field.

Chapter VI. The Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia discussed. Impressions respecting his fitness given. His record compared with former officials. Some of the reasons assigned for the opposition to him.

Chapter VII. Civil service touched upon.

Chapter VIII. A word of counsel to the negro voters of Maryland and Kentucky. Seeking strength from those best able to render it.

Chapter IX. Social equality discussed. A manifested difference shown between social and common public rights.

Chapter X. Discussion of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Suggestion as to their improvements. A lack of discrimination of the negro not finally developed.

Chapter XI. Silver.

The book is beyond all doubt the best written and question discussed with less passion or prejudice than any book ever written by an Afro-American.

The discussion of the Recorder's Office and the record of the present incumbent, demonstrate the ability of Dr. Riley of handling a negro democrat.

The book has created a sensation and the demand for it is wonderful.

ALABAMA NOTES.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 22, 1895.

Our new machine shop, which is now being fitted with new machinery, will soon be ready for work. The cost o the machinery will be $1,500. This sum has been given already by a friend.

Under the management of Harry Thomas, a skilled machinist of Springfield, Ohio, our foundry is doing some very valuable work. This department is only one year old, but it will exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, a perfect engine, a stove, and a number of other castings, etc. Mr. Thomas says that he has students who have been trained under him here who will soon be able to conduct this department themselves.

An arrangement has been made by which students desiring to study agriculture, may receive theoretical instructions in this science once every week, this arrangement is made for the benefit of those who do not work on the school farm every day.

More attention will be paid to thoroughness in the academic work this year than heretofore.

ISAAC FISHER.

Advertise in the BEE.

NEGRO BUTCHERED BY A MOB

CUT OFF HIS EARS AND FINGERS AND THEN HANGED HIM.

The Horrible Crime Committed by 200 Men Early Wednesday Morning—A Fire had Been Built and There Were Cries of "Burn Him"—Such a Fate Would Have Been Mercy—The Mob Became Wild While the Mutilation of the Negro Went On—The Head Cut From the Body.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Jefferson Ellis was hanged from a telegraph pole at 1.40 this morning by 350 men within 200 yards of the scene of his crime. Before hanging the negro the mob cut off both his ears and all of his fingers, and mutilated him in a horrible manner.

The mob with their prisoner reached the home of his victim, Miss Prater, soon after midnight. The young woman identified him as her assailant. As soon as this was done an armed squad of men took Ellis from Constable Farrow and started with him for the scene of his crime. A fire had been built at the place and around it the mob gathered in a circle. The handcuffed negro was on his knees before the fire. The leaders of the mob told Ellis to pray, but he only looked at them in a stupid manner. Being told that he was about to die he raised his voice in a negro hymn. By the time he finished the mob was looking ugly. The fiercer element were in complete control. Cries of "burn him" were heard on all sides. Even this fearful fate would probably have been mercy to the negro as subsequent events proved. Amid the shouts of the mob a man jumped to the negro's side with a drawn knife in his hand.

"Cut off his ears," they cried.

"Give me a finger," shouted one man.

"I want a thumb," cried another.

The better elements in the crowd drew off at this time, and said they were not in favor of doing anything but hanging the negro. The protests were not noticed. Being urged on by the fiercest in the crowd, the man with the knife cut off the negro's right ear and held up the bleeding trophy in full view of the crowd. The negro screamed, but his other ear was cut off a few moments later. The mob became wild at the sight of the work, and those who were mutilating the negro found ample encouragement. They next cut all of his fingers.

The negro was covered with blood and his head looked as if it had been scalped. The mob was not even then willing to end the negro's agony. They made him stand up so that all the crowd could see him. Finally, fully thirty-five minutes after the torture of the negro began, the rope was put around his neck. The telegraph pole was seventy-five feet away. The rope was a very long one. The free end was taken by a man, who climbed the telegraph pole, and threw it over the cross-arm. The crowd jerked the negro to the foot of the pile, and while the mob shouted his bleeding and mutilated form was swung to the cross-arm.

The negro was lowered to the ground and his head was cut from his body with pocket knives. The noose was then put over the feet and the headless body was again swung up. It is intended to send the head to the family of the little girl the negro attempted to assault last Saturday in Mississippi. A placard was placed on the body, bearing these words: "Death to the man who cuts him down before 6.30 this evening."

The mob dispersed, after doing its work.

Jeff Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5, criminally assaulted Miss Bettie Prater, in the presence of the latter's two little sisters. He escaped from a mob which had gathered to lynch him that night, but was captured Monday near Mount Pleasant, Miss. He confessed to the assault upon Miss Prater, to the outrage and murder of a Mrs. Wilcox, of the same neighborhood, two years ago, and to an attempted assault upon a little girl in Mississippi while he was trying to escape from the mob.

The point where the lynching occurred is a cross-road called Clifton Summit, in full view of passengers on the Louisville and Nashville trains

REVISION IS SHELVED.

Episcopal Convention by a Decisive Vote Takes This Action.

Minneapolis, Oct. 16.—The question of revision of the canons and constitution, upon which the leading minds in the Episcopal Church in this country have been engaged for three years, has been shelved until a more convenient season.

The test ballot upon the proposition to shelve was 187 to 90, less than one-half of the delegates being in their seats; but later, when the house had filled up and it was put as the substantative motion, scarcely a dozen voices were heard in the negative.

Armenians Again Attacked.

London, Oct. 16.—The Daily News today prints a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the agitation there is being renewed, owing to the neglect of Turkish officials to fulfil their promise of security to the Armenians when they left their churches. Another attack was made on Kassin Pasha and other Armenians on the 12th inst., when four were killed and a number wounded. It is alleged that the police refused to interfere. Details have been received of an organized attack on Armenians by a Moslem mob at Akhissar on October 2. Forty-six Armenians were killed and a large number wounded.

Wall street business men expressed themselves as not unfriendly to Cleveland for a third term.

Harry Lyons was hanged at Chicago for the murder, on the night of February 9, of Alfred B. Mason, a scenic artist.

An incendiary fire destroyed the Holland radiator works at Bremen, Ind. All wrenches for hose carts were stolen and no water could be obtained.

J. Zell Hoover, a well-known Washington character, related how he secured $2,100 from Lord Sackville-West, then British Minister to the United States, on a fictitious letter telling him that the Fenians were about to blow him up with dynamite.

The London Times's Paris correspondent wires that directly Parliament reopens M. Lebon, Minister of Commerce, will submit a bill ratifying the contract for a new cable to be laid from Brest to New York, with branches to the West Indies and Brazil.

Mrs. Frank Miller, who inherited a fortune from her father, has eloped from her home, Elizaville, Columbia County, with her first lover, Fred Lester, a railroad engineer, residing in Hudson. She leaves a husband and three small children at home.

A Deadwood, S. D., dispatch says: The Goldan Reward mines and mills, one of the largest conceras in the West, have been bought by wealthy capitalists in New York. The price paid is $2,000,000. The new company will take charge in a month, and it is understood will develop mines in this section on a large scale.

Judge John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General, has submitted to the Postmaster-General a report of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895. During the year there were 218 fraud orders issued, 55 of which were against lottery companies operated by so-called "bond investment" companies, 12 against avowed lottery companies, 21 against miscellaneous games of chance and the remainder against various schemes to defraud. There has been a steady increase in post-office robberies.

CONQUERED THE SPAINIARDS.

The Cubans Under Antonio Maceo Win a Victory.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 3, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 16.—The famous mountain of Mogote was the scene of a heavy battle on the 2d inst. The Modote is forty-five miles northeast of this city. The Cubans, learning that Spanish Generals Garcia, Navarro and Linares were on their way thither, placed themselves in a good position for the attack. The combined Spanish column, 2,600 strong, opened the attack from their vanguard. Antonio Maceo, with 800 men, returned the fire, and after a severe battle of five hours he conquered the Spaniards, who were obliged to retire, leaving five officers killed, ten officers wounded and 350 soldiers killed and wounded.

The insurgents have isolated the towns of San Luis and Palma Soriana, situated twenty-four and thirty miles respectively from Santiago, by setting fire to a bridge between the towns

ARREST OF A MINISTER.

He is Accused of Sending Scurrilous Matter Through the Mails.

Boston, Oct. 16.—The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, pastor of the North Avenue Congregational Church, of North Cambridge, was arrested in Denver, Col., yesterday, charged with sending obscene and scurrilous matter through the United States mails. His arrest was ordered by United States District Attorney Sherman Hoar, of this city.

The arrest is the culmination of the big fight that has been going on in the North Avenue Congregational Church under the surface for several months, and openly since September 1, when Mr. Smith announced that the present was the last year of his pastorate at that church. The letters were sent to Smith's enemies in the church.

Girls Pardoned.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Governor Altgeld pardoned yesterday a bunch of 112 girls from the Evanston Industrial School. The pardon applies to every prisoner in the school, and is the result of the unfavorable report made by a commission which investigated the institution. The girls range in age from six to twenty-one years.

At the White House Again

Washington, Oct. 16.—The Presidential family was reunited in Washington last evening. President Cleveland reached the city by water in the afternoon and Mrs. Cleveland and children arrived by train over the Pennsylvania at 9:45 p. m.

Knocked Off a High Trestle.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 15.—Four bridge carpenters at work on the Northern Pacific road a few miles from here were knocked from the top of a high trestle by a falling timber yesterday. One was killed and two fatally injured.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 16 (noon).—Flour—Receipts 20,200 bbls; sales, 10,000 pkgs; State and Western quiet; offerings moderate.

Wheat—Receipts, 42,000 bush; sales, 750,000 bush. Market opened quiet but firm; steady all morning. May 70 15-16@71 1/16; December, 67 1/8@68 1/16.

Corn—Receipts, 180,000 bush; sales, 280,000 bush. Market opened quiet and ruled steady throughout the forenoon. May, 39 1/8@39 3/16; October, 37 1/8@37 3/16; November, 36 1/8@36 3/8; December, 35 1/4@35 5/16.

Oats—Receipts, 147,000 bush; sales, 20,000 bush. Market opened dull and neglected and nominally during the morning. December, 24c

Subscribe for The BEE.

They Say

Don't give too much advice.

It is seldom heeded.

Your friends often think that you are too meddlesome.

An honest friend will take kindly to what you say.

Good advice will never be rejected by an honest person.

Never talk too much, it will get you into trouble.

The politicians are in the soup.

Carson says that he will win.

Don't be worried there is plenty of time to start the ball.

Never trust a liar.

To lose faith in a trusted friend often does harm.

The National press Convention will convene at Atlanta, Ga., next month.

Now is the time to send in your advertisements.

Milton Holland thinks that people draw the color line.

Col. Carson draws it on Holland.

If Holland thinks he is in it, Bob. Keys will take him out of it.

It is natural for some people to make fools out of fools.

You can fool some people, but you cannot fool all the people.

Flattery does well some times, but in cases where deception is prevalent, flattery will not succeed.

The BEE is the peoples paper and true American.

The whiskey cranks ought to take a rest

Corbett and Fitzsimmons have decided not to fight.

Why some colored lawyers will draw the color line is a mystery.

Judge Kimball had to call down Holland on Monday.

When some people are in trouble they believe that the Saviour is "Mars John."

There is too much jealousy among the colored attorneys.

If you want to apologize for the wrongs of the white people hold an office.

C. H. J. Taylor is a candidate for judge of Oklahomo.

The Colored American, the now organ of C. H. J. Taylor will announce him as a candidate for the judgeship of Oklahomo.

Nothing bashful about this model for aspiring youth.

Let there be no contest to the next national convention.

Milton M. Holland is conducting the canvas for L. M. Saunders.

Daniel Murray will hitch up with M. M Parker.

Carson will go it alone.

Somebody will get left and don't you forget it.

Now is the time to enter the delegate contest.

You should put in your votes at once.

Daniel Murray goes up two votes this week.

Gleason is still ahead.

If you don't think Gleason is a candidate ask your friends.

We often have more faith in our enemies than we do our friends.

Don't be fooled on your arrival South.

Let us be up and doing is the watch word of the hour.

Don't fail to read the BEE.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

The truly wonderful effect produced by Dr. Alexander B. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates renders it beyond doubt the most perfect preparation of its kind known to-day.

Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, debility, wasting diseases and all scrofulous humors disappear under its influence. It is almost as palatable as cream and can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system, flesh, blood, nerve, brain. This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of cod-liver oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

MME. MODJESKA ON THE MODERN STAGE.

Is a Revival of the Classic Drama Promised?—A Big New Store—Approaching Nuptials of Miss Whitney—Local Politics The Next Yacht Race.

Special New York Letter.

An old-timer tells me that in nothing is the degeneracy of the time more evident than in the present condition of the stage. The remark is no doubt trite, and the natural result of age and conservatism. The stage is always degenerate, if one listen to old-timers. We know that Shakespeare considered it degenerate in his day. However, one is disposed to listen respectfully to Mme. Helen Modjeska, Countess of Bozenta, who is the latest champion of the legitimate drama against the modern tendency to secure originality at any sacrifice of taste and morals.

Are we to have a revival of Shakespeare and the classic drama? There are straws pointing that way. It is a natural reaction. Madame Modjeska is of the opinion that we will not have a revival of the classic drama in this country until we have an endowed theatre. This seems to me nonsense. The revival will come by natural means. The public taste is always subject to reaction. Edwin Booth played Hamlet one hundred successive nights in New York. No such presentation of Shakespeare's most intellectual play was ever made in a subsidized theatre in Europe.

The truth of the matter is, I think,

Mme. Helen Modjeska.

that the tragic muse depends not upon subsidies but upon histronic genius. Give us the successors of Garrick, Kean, Booth, Mrs. Kendal and Charlotte Cushman, and there will be no trouble in interesting the public in Shakespearean and classical representations. The time is ripe for the appearance of a really great tragic English actor or actress—not a foreign importation in whom the fires of genius struggle vainly with the unconquerable Anglo-Saxon tongue. The trouble with the classical drama at present is that its representation has recently been confined mostly to the hands and tongues of foreigners, who, spite of the most worthy efforts, do not really master English pronunciation. Mme. Janauschek and Mme. Modjeska are instances in point. Nobody denies the talent and worthy ambition of these ladies, but really the English language has heights and depths that no foreign-born artiste ever really masters. It is idle to decry the stage while genius in the classical drama is so sadly lacking. The public will readily accept the best in the drama when the best is acceptably presented. Meantime, the craving for amusement will continue, and the purveyors of farce and spectacular nonsense will have their day, as they have always had it.

Among the big new stores that will mark the coming development of our local trade is that of Siegel, Cooper & Co., now being erected on Sixth avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The immensity of this new proposed structure, now in its foundation stage, excites general curiosity. It will occupy an area of 184 by 460 feet, readily the largest store space in New York. The building, which has been designed by De Lemos & Cordes, will be six stories high in the main and seven stories in part, surmounted by a tower 250 feet high. It will be strictly fireproof in construction, with exterior of iron, cut stone, glass and white brick, ornamented by polished cut stone applied in profusion. The roof will be rendered especially attractive. The building will be completed by September 1 of next year. Of the Sixth avenue front, 125 feet of ground have been secured on a long-term lease, and the balance, 340 by 184 feet, is owned by Siegel, Cooper & Co. The value of the entire ground approximates $3,000,000, and the building will cost $1,750,000, the total representing the largest investment made by any one mercantile firm in this city.

Following the approaching nuptials of Miss Consuleo Vanderbilt and the Duke

Siegel, Cooper & Co's Great New Store.

of Marlborough, the society event of the season will be the marriage of Miss Pauline Whitney to Almeric Hugh Paget. The prospective son-in-law of ex-Secretary Whitney is now the guest of honor at the Whitney residence in Fifth avenue. Three years ago in this same house in Fifth avenue the late Mrs. William C. Whitney gave a grand evening reception, so that her daughter should receive her first introduction to society from her own mother. The house has remained closed almost continuously since then. It has been refurnished and fitted beyond recognition for the joyous event in prospect. The marriage will probably take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, which the Whitneys attend when here. The nuptials will bring from Europe many fine bridal gifts in the line of pearls and family jewels from relatives, as well as a magnificent string of opals, set as a bracelet, from Lady Beresford, the stepmother of the Duke of Marlborough. The late Mrs. William C. Whitney had one of the finest collections of gems of all the multi-millionaires' wives, including a magnificent set of sapphires and diamonds, of which she was very fond. These will all go to her daughters, Miss Pauline Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney who must now be nearly ten years old Socially the event will be of the very highest interest.

The local political campaign is proceeding with various accompaniments suggestive of opera bouffe. One cannot but sympathize with Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt in their present political isolation. Everybody praises their honesty, but few want their political company. The truth is that the many thousands of small deal-

Miss Pauline Whitney.

ers, hucksters, peddlers and citizens of peripatetic business, who suffered through the vigor of moral reform warfare this summer, are cutting rather a large figure in the present campaign. The man who has lost his bread and butter through Mr. Roosevelt's honest reform efforts is not in a very happy frame of mind to listen to the reform slogan this year. Many millions of dollars went out of the city this summer for beer and other summer refreshments dispensed freely in our neighborhood cities on the Sabbath, and nearly every branch of local trade felt the loss severely. The "butcher, baker and candlestick maker" are now all conscious that they are the owners of votes, and that is the reason that on the question of "local option" all parties and factions in the city are so unanimous this year.

The formal acceptance by the New York Yacht Club of the challenge of Mr. Charles Day Rose, of London, for the America cup, insures a contest for next year. The curiosity of yachtsmen is now exercised as to whether there will be a new yacht built to contend with the Defender for the honor of upholding American supremacy on blue water. Many think that Mr. George Gould will build a yacht to match against the Defender. If so, an interesting series of trial races will occur. A new yacht by either the Herreshoffs or Edward Nixon, in the hands of Mr. Willard, might prove a dangerous rival to the Defender. Most yachtsmen, however, regard the chances of defeating the Defender as rather slim. A good yacht improves in speed for two or three years, and the Defender is likely to be much faster next season than she was this. There is a good prospect that the Defender and Valkyrie III. may meet again next spring. Lord Dunraven seems to be really of the opinion that his yacht did not have a fair chance, and that he can beat Defender if given an unobstructed course. It is to be hoped that he will be given the chance to prove the real quality of his yacht. He is quite disposed now to cultivate amicable relations with our yachtsmen, and, in the interest of true sport, a course should be arranged for him on some unfrequented part of our coast, if such exists, where even a catboat could not interfere, and there let him have it out with Defender. There is no doubt here as to which yacht will win if Defender and Valkyrie III. meet again.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

The Hotel Housekeeper.

Whoever has happened in at his hotel at 4 o'clock in the morning has been sure to notice that the lobbies are in possession of the scrubwoman, with their pails and mops, their scrubbing brushes, and their surrounding pools of slop. He may have seen a neat and ladylike woman, dressed as well as any guest, standing on the marble stairs, as if to command the scene, or flitting out of sight. That is the housekeeper—a personage of great importance in a big hotel, and one whom the women boarders make it a point to get acquainted with, but whom the men in the rooms do not know or meet or very often see. There was a panic in one of the seaside hotels last summer over an alarm of fire. Then the guests saw the housekeeper in all her might, and must have marvelled at it. At the first scream the negro waiters rushed for their baggage and began throwing it out of their windows and down the servants' stairs. The chambermaids were all either paralyzed with fear or noisy with alarm. Some ran about terrifying the guests with warnings, and some stood still and shrieked. Then the housekeeper appeared. She was calm. She ordered the negroes to bring their trunks back, she instantly discharged the girls whom she caught spreading the panic, and the worst screamer of the lot she sent to her bedroom with a threat of arrest if she made another sound. In two minutes the panic ceased, for she assured all the guests that the danger was past and the fire was out. She was a heroine as long as those people stayed who had witnessed her command of the situation. To her friends she said afterward that when she got things quieted down she went to the scene of the fire to learn the truth about it, for when she said it was out she knew no more about it than a child unborn. "All I knew was," she said, "that there was nothing to be gained by a panic." The housekeeper is in charge of the entire living part of a hotel and of the female help, and when she is a good disciplinarian and has a cool head on her shoulders she is worth the good salary that she is sure to receive.—New York Sun.

Against Corner Groceries.

The California W. C. T. U. has declared war on the corner grocery and has resolved in due parliamentary form that it will not patronize it. It is not, of course, the situation of the grocery, but its habit of selling whiskey and other strong drink that has caused the boycott.

500 PERISHED.

Sinking of the Transport Ship Kung Pai.

Shanghai, Oct. —Details of the loss of the transport ship Kung Pai and the drowning of hundreds of those on board have just been received here. On October 14, when the steamer was about twenty miles from Kinchow, an explosion occurred in the powder magazine, setting fire to the ship. The crew worked with all the energy they possessed in their endeavors to extinguish the flames. Half an hour after the magazine exploded there was a second explosion in the boiler room, which shattered the boilers of the ship to atoms. The captain and the first officer were wounded by the second explosion, and were laid in a boat to be taken ashore. Before the boat could be lowered the soldiers on the ship made a rush for it, and so many of them crowded in that the davits gave way and all in it were drowned. There were 700 persons on board, comprising the officers, crew and the soldiers, and 500 of them perished. The survivors clung to the stern of the ship for seventeen hours in a heavy sea before boats reached them from the shore which finally landed them.

SHE CHOSE DEATH.

Mother of Five Children Bids Poverty Good-By.

New York, Oct. —Mary Callahan, aged forty years, the mother of five children, ranging from four to nine years, committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 117 Huron street, Brooklyn, E. D. Mrs. Callahan got out of bed at 1 o'clock a. m., waked up the children, and, taking them in her arms, one by one, kissed them good-by. Taking her husband's razor, she then cut her throat from ear to ear in the presence of her five children.

The screams of the children attracted several neighbors into the house, but before any of them arrived the woman was dead. Mr. Callahan, the woman's husband, was not at home. He is said to have been out of work for several months. He went away about two weeks ago to look for work at South Norfolk, Conn., and nothing had been heard from him by his wife since he went away. There was no food in the house, and it is said that the family was on the verge of starvation. The children were taken to the Ewen street police court, and Judge Laimbeer committed them to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Cholera Among the Hogs.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. —Several hundred people here are badly frightened in consequence of having eaten meat of hogs afflicted with cholera. Forty head of hogs were brought here last Saturday by J. W. Gilmore and purchased by W. H. Palmer, owner of a meat market. Parker had some of the hogs dressed and put on sale, and yesterday several of those remaining were found dead, and others sick with cholera. Gilmore has been arrested.

Credits Voted Down.

Paris, Oct. —The budget committee yesterday rejected all the credits asked by Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine, to carry out the naval programme for 1894, 1895 and 1896, and which involved an annual expenditure of $15,000,000, exclusive of torpedoes, an increase of $2,000,000 annually. The entire programme represents a total outlay of $200,000,000 for the next twelve years.

Smuggled a $5,000 Stradivarius.

New York, Oct. —The Custom House officials are exercised over a trick played by a German boy named Morris Kaufman, who recently smuggled a valuable Stradivarius violin. The instrument passed official inspection, and was sold to J. M. Sears, of Boston, for $5,000. The custom people have sent Sears a $1,200 bill for duty, which he refuses to pay.

Would Hang Cleveland.

Massilon, O., Oct. —After a silence of three months word comes from Carl Browne, at Cullen, Va., denying his reported death, and saying: "I have been rousing the mountaineers, and if Cleveland issues any more bonds they are in favor of going to Washington if I will lead them to hang him to the dome of the Capitol."

Died in Horrible Agony.

Buffalo, Oct. —As the result of a mistake in taking a dose of pure carbolic acid to relieve rheumatic pains, George Volker died in horrible agony. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock he went to the place where the diluted mixture was kept and took a large dose. Immediately after swallowing the liquid he fell to the floor in convulsions.

Fell Seven Stories.

Buffalo, Oct. —George Harvey, of Chicago, who came here five weeks ago to work as scaffolding foreman for the Guaranty Building Company, was killed yesterday morning by falling from the seventh floor of the new Guaranty building to the cellar.

Explosion Kills Two.

Burlington, Ia., Oct. —A terrible explosion took place yesterday at Lomax, Ill., a few miles from here. The boiler of the Lomax picket fence company factory exploded. John Holmes, one of the proprietors, and James White, a laborer, were killed.

A Woman County Physician.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. —Dr. Mabel Spencer, a Kansas City, Kan., woman, has been appointed county physician of Riley County, Kan., to succeed Dr. Willard, who recently resigned. She is the first woman in Kansas to receive such an appointment.

No Trinidad Decision.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. —It is officially stated that Great Britain has not made any communication recently to Brazil on the subject of the Island of Trinidad. No decision on this subject, it is added, has yet been reached.

Complain of American Fishermen.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. —Complaint is made to the Department of Fisheries that Americans are despoiling the fisheries of Lake Champlain, and a more rigid enforcement of the law is asked for.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Jack Dempsey is dying at Portland.

Frank Hills, for five years city editor of the Kansas City Journal, is dead from consumption.

A dispatch from Vienna says that Field Marshal Dunst-Adelsheim and his wife have committed suicide.

About forty buildings, chiefly business houses, burned at Madison, Minn. Loss, $150,000; insurance, about $45,000.

Gov. Clarke, of Arkansas, intimates that he will convene the Legislature if necessary to stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has lost $120,000 worth of securities belonging to the Fort Scott, Kan., bank, which failed recently.

The State Bank in Duluth, Mich., of which Charles H. Stuckey, who fled with $15,000, was the cashier, went into the hands of an assignee.

Fourteen of the Hwasang murderers lost their heads Sunday, and four vegetarian leaders left Kucheng Monday to be put to death at Foochow.

The Galveston Council has adopted resolutions inviting President Cleveland to visit that city to witness the opening of the deep water harbor.

The Baltimore and Ohio southwestern passenger train ran over and killed John Terlinde, of Ivorydale, and fatally mangled Emma Burke, near Cincinnati.

A dispatch from Creede, Col., says that all the frame buildings in the town have been burned. This is the third disastrous fire in the famous mining camp.

Park Pattison, a Caledonia, Ont., barber, tried to cut his wife's throat, inflicting some ugly gashes with a razor. He then tried to cut his own throat, but failed. Both may die.

Frederick L. Billon, who has resided at St. Louis longer than any other inhabitant, is dead, aged ninety-four. He was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1801, and was the oldest Mason in the West.

Michael Ryan, Ed. Gaffney and a man named Kane, tramps from New York, tried to steal a ride on the cars at Seneca Falls, and Kane fell on the track, the train cutting off his head.

Fire in the main hoisting slope of the Oregon Improvement Company's mine at Franklin, Wash., caused the death of John H. Glover, S. W. Smalley, John Adams and James Spafford.

For the first time in something over thirty years the Olympic range of mountains in the State of Washington has broken forth, and in one section is belching out fire and lava in large quantities.

W. Davidson Jones, a well-known lawyer and patent solicitor of Amsterdam, died, aged sixty-three years. He was a member of the Montgomery County bar and had a wide acquaintance.

Mrs. Samuel D. Smith, who was arrested at Detroit last spring and recently tried at Duluth for larceny of $2,600 from Mrs. Cameron, a widow, also of Detroit, the jury disagreeing, has confessed.

Miss Frances Willard has been again elected president of the W. C. T. U., at the annual election in Baltimore, with practically no opposition, although complimentary votes were cast for several other prominent workers.

The jury in the trial of Maud Lewis for the murder of State Senator Peter Morrisey, of Missouri, in her house last May, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree and fixed her punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Claud Wyatt, aged sixteen; Marian Fuller, sixteen; Nellie Maciand, fifteen, and Katie Linsel, fourteen, left Counsel Bluffs, Ia., for a drive to Crescent. Later word was received that their team had run away and Wyatt was killed.

The Switchmen's Union of North America has elected the following officers: Grand Master, D. D. Sweeney, Jersey City; Vice-Grand Master, John E. Wilson, Lacrosse, Wis.; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, John Dougherty, Kansas City.

John Connor, the young American who swindled a number of people in Providence and Syracuse and was arrested on the same charge in Toronto a few days ago, was sentenced to sixteen months in the Central prison at Toronto.

A special from Cripple Creek says: Town Marshal Dan Benton, of Goldfield, was instantly killed and Frank Smith, Andy Coyle and Frank Stevens seriously wounded in a spirited battle in the little town of Goldfield at the foot of Bull Hill.

Thomas McCoy, of New York, was probably fatally stabbed in the heart with a hat pin by his wife, from whom he has been separated for some time, while dancing with a strange woman at a hall. The woman escaped and has not been located by the police.

The fact that Chicago is at the mercy of the highwayman and burglar has been made plain by Chief of Police Badenoch issuing an order to the inspectors calling upon them to instruct all policemen to stop and question all men whom they might encounter after midnight.

The London Daily Graphic publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that there were 400 troops on board the transport Kung-Pai, on which an explosion occurred on October 16, the transport sinking immediately thereafter. Only twenty-four persons are reported to have been saved.

The old Seven Stars tavern, in East Vincent township, Chester County, Pa., together with the stables, was burned. The Seven Stars tavern was one of the oldest landmarks in the country. It was built long before the revolution, and it was a favorite stopping place for travelers going from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

It has just leaked out that ten prisoners in the Broome County jail made an effort to escape on September 26 last. They had nearly worked their way through the wall. Sheriff Stephens saw water on the outside and detected the men at work. He tried to keep it quiet. The jail has been condemned by the State Inspector as one of the worst in New York State.

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FASHION NOTES.

It is rumored that dame fashion will withdraw the light of her countenance and favor from the blouse before the winter season sets in, and insist upon waists and skirts being made of the same material.

No woman who aspires to be fashionable will not even now have an elegant dress made with a blouse effect.

Princess gowns, on the other hand, are looming on the horizon in place of the blouse and skirt combination.

Those with figures which come near to perfection can welcome the Princess and the majority of less favored figures will steer away from them and adopt that always becoming tailor made coat basque and skirt.

Instead of the very short capes that are so pneumonia inviting, we see the full sweep cape, 24 inches in depth. A pleated collar of Marten fur, and a garniture of veils.

A most marvelous effect of crinkle is obtained on absolutely smooth surface goods, in the weave and by pin lines of color, and in many inexpensive materials without a bit of silk simuates crepon well.

The jacket bodice has a loose box front that laps over and conceals the hooks and eyes that serve as fastening. Shortness and fullness characterize the basque.

A handy all-weather cape is made of heavey blue-gray covert cloth, which is really a coat, for it has a three quarter jacket, the cape comes only to the waist line and is divided in the back and has the fullness only across the shoulders, revealing the front and back of the coat.

A pretty red serge costume is a very useful one for the early autumn wear, and the coat is a little change from the ordinary double-breasted reefer.

The pretty little Tam O'Shanter cap so much in vogue can be made of serge to match any costume.

Bicycling and roller skating are much the fashion at present and of course all fashionable girls will seek the model for dress I described some time ago.

Dark dresses only look well upon bicycles, and the more neatly they are made the better.

It is not quite the fashionable thing for ladies to go bicycling alone, still the girls who "don't care" are often seen alone.

SPORTING NEWS.

The most important event in pugilistic circles in recent years, that engrossed the attention of the entire sporting world has, after much delay, free advertising, counter charges of weakness etc., on the part of both parties, finally collapsed.

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This is not surprising. in view of the fact that there has been a growing tendency in this, to condemn contests of this character.

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Governors of several states have manifested a disposition to prevent it coming off in their domain and indeed in one instance the legislature was convened in extraordinary session to supply a doubtful defect in the law. Such opposition, and from such authority cannot help but be of serious moment and far reaching importance to the followers of the fistic game.

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While my views are entirely dissimilar in character to the different Governors who have gone to such extraordinary pains to prevent a meeting between Corbett and Fitzsimmon's, a due regard for the law impels me to discountenance any infraction thereof.

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If we must have fights, pugilistic encounters if you please, we shall have to select legislators who are favorable to contests of that character, a contingency by the way which seems to be very remote in view of the present antagonistic feeling.

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It is a sad commentary, I believe upon the civilization when we realize that Texas has inflicted all sorts of barbarities upon defenceless persons regardless of law or any consideration of human feeling, and with the quasi indorsement of the executon of the law, and then refuses to allow, places the official seal of condemnation on a soft glove contest. And this in view of the recent action of a jury in slaid old Puritanical Massachusetts acquitting Wolcott and O'Brien of prize fighting after it was shown that Wolcott had placed O'Brien hors du combat with a hlow on the jugular. Texas will not permit a glove contest but tacitly approves the burning of a negro at the stake without due process of law.

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Massachusetts has never been guilty of such barbarous acts but lends her approval to the reign of the modern glove fighter.

Constintuency where is thy home?

Rov.

Why was not some of the great Western papers put on.

What was the matter with Adams, of the Appeal?

It looks as if some one was nar-

[illegible] the only one who [illegible] crimination in

HOW THE POST WAS NAMED.

Sergeant Aperson, Who Died on the Dancing Shadow of the Flag.

Col. Will L. Visscher tells a pathetic story in connection with the organization of a G. A. R. post at Tacoma. The average post is named after some one of the great generals who were conspicuous in the war. But there are many names which, though perhaps not prefixed by any grand titles, are fully as worthy of the honor as any that have been used. Col. Visscher felt this most emphatically at the time of the organization alluded to. When the question of a name arose, there were dozens offered, and no doubt that of some noted general or brigadier-general would have been selected had it not been for the Colonel's story. As it was, however, the post was organized, Col. Visscher was elected commander and the name of Coleman R. Aperson was adopted, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

"Coleman R. Aperson, of Kentucky," said Col. Visscher, when he had the flooor, "was one of the warmest, dearest friends I ever had, and the keenest grief I ever felt was when he was shot through the heart while at my side, in the trenches of the battle of Resaca. We were a Damon and Pythias if there ever were two such personages. Coley, as I used to call him, held no higher rank than that of a quartermaster's sergeant, and he had no business whatever in a battle. But he would go in, and many times we have fought side by side. Just before Resaca I asked him to keep out of the fight, but he would not.

"'Don't go into this, Coley,' I begged.

"'But I shall,' he replied; 'I want some more of that same Chickamauga fun.'

"Our regiment was the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, and at that time I was the color sergeant of the regiment. Notwithstanding all my pleading, Coley was fully determined to enter the fight. He succeeded in getting the second sergeant of the color guard, who carries the State flag, to give up his place, and thus we were close together. Once more I tried to dissuade him. I had an undefined feeling that if he went in he would be killed.

"'Why, what's the matter with you today, Will?' he exclaimed. 'What makes you so nervous about me? You never were so before.'

"'I know it, Coley,' I answered, 'but to-day I have a fear. I can't tell why, but for some reason I feel as if you were going to be shot.'

"He looked at me a moment brightly, and then spoke words I have never forgotten. They are as poetic as anything I ever heard in my life. Waving his colors gracefully over his head, he cried out:

"'Well, suppose I am; I shall die on the dancing shadow of my country's flag.'"

The State of the Righteous Dead.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler read a paper on September 24 at the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of New York city on "The State of the Righteous Dead." The New York Herald reports Mr. Tyler as saying, in part:

"In the New Testament there are two classes of texts referring to the 'state of the righteous dead.' No theory can be correct that does not harmonize them. Previous to the death of Christ there are several allusions to the intermediate or middle state. Hades expressed the state of the dead, without regard to their condition. At death the good and bad alike went into hades. The rich man lifted up his eyes in hades, being in torment.

"Christ was in hades while His body was in the grave, yet this was a place of rest. David, speaking of the Christ, said: 'Thou wilt not leave my soul in hades.' Hades included both Paradise and Tartarus—the one the abode of the righteous, the other the place for the wicked. Christ did not go to the Father while His body was in the grave, for on the day of His resurrection He said to Mary: 'I have not yet ascended to my Father!' It was there made evident that paradise was not the dwelling place of God—that it was not what we call heaven—it was but the intermediate, or middle state.

"Previous to the glorification of Jesus paradise was in hades. Every passage in the Bible so teaches. Now paradise is in heaven. Every passage subsequent to the resurrection of the Son of God so teaches. Heaven and hades are two distinct places. One of the main points of dissimilarity between the old covenant and the new is that in the new our sins and iniquities are remembered no more, while under the old they were continually brought to remembrance by the offering of bulls and goats, typical of Him who, in the fulness of time, would make a real atonement of our sins."

Dr. Tyler went on to express the belief that all the righteous who died previous to the resurrection of Christ waited in an intermediate resting place before they were admitted to heaven. Heaven was therefore a place closed to mortals during all the early days of the world's history. He continued:

"Jesus in his death in some sense vanquished the devil. When Jesus died he went into hades, as we have seen. Its gates closed on him. He was a prisoner within its gates and Satan held the keys. Could he have held Jesus as his prisoner as he has held all the rest of the human race the story of the world's redemption would never have been told. Satan was clamorous to get the Son of God into the grave, under the dominion of death. He little thought that, in this, Jesus would only stoop to conquer. He voluntarily went within. He feared not to meet Satan in his own dominion.

"When, on the third day, He came forth he wrested from Satan the keys of hades, opened its gates and came forth conqueror. Not only so; he dragged the captor captive. Hence he said to John on the Isle of Patmos: 'I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of hades.' Hitherto Satan had carried them, but now they suspend from the girdle of the Son of God; hence in His own death the Son of God destroyed the power of Satan over the dominion of death. Paradise in hades is eternally no more. That department of hades is abolished."

Boy With a Big Head.

There is a negro boy living in Madison, Fla., whose head measures fifty inches in circumference. He is only three feet tall.

Optician (to his new clerk)—"Now, in sending out those price lists write the addresses as small as possible, so that those reading them may feel how badly they need glasses."

BULLS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Terrific Combat for $500 Takes Place in a Florida Woods.

To settle a bet made by their owners two bulls met in a duel to the death near Callahan, Fla. The combat took place in an inclosed space in the Piney Woods about 200 feet square, says the New York Morning Journal, and was witnessed by over 1,000 citizens, many of them from Jacksonville and Fernandina. The bulls were owned by Messrs. McLendon and Jones, wealthy planters. No gamer animals ever met in the arena. The Jones bull was of a red color and the McLendon animal of a dun hue. The bulls were about eight years old, and each weighed about 900 pounds. The animals have been noted for their fierceness, and their owners have been forced to keep them closely confined.

The other day the owners met and began discussing the fighting qualities of the bulls, which resulted in an agreement to match the animals for $500 a side.

The animals were driven into the arena from opposite sides, and then began a contest, which will long be remembered by those present. The bulls were eager for the fray and immediately dashed at one another. They met with terrific force in the middle of the arena. Both seemed partially stunned by the shock of the collision. The red bull was the first to recover, and dashed at the dun animal, succeeding in gashing the latter in the side. The wound only served to enrage the dun bull, and he repaid it in kind, tearing open the flank of the red animal. The contest continued for thirty minutes with the utmost ferocity, each animal giving and receiving dozens of wounds. The red bull was the more active, and, probably, bore fewer wounds than his opponent. Both animals were now winded and seemed willing to rest a few minutes. Bets were 2 to 1 that the red bull would win.

As soon as the animals had rested they dashed at one another again, meeting in the middle of the arena. Both bulls fell to the ground and seemed unable to rise. The red animal gave a conclusive kick or two and became still, while the dun bull continued to struggle, but could not rise. The spectators approached and found that in the collision one of the dun's horns had entered the right eye of the red animal, penetrating the brain and causing instant death. The animals met with such force that the dun bull could not withdraw his horn, and the skull of the red animal was split in order to release the victor. Although the dun bull had won by a chance blow, he was horribly wounded. He had been torn in twenty places by the horns of his opponent, and his wounds will probably prove fatal. The sand of the arena resembled the floor of a slaughter house, so profusely were the combatants bled. It is estimated that $4,000 changed hands on the result. The spectators, most of whom saw the Corbett-Mitchell mill, say the contest beat prize fighting.

Don't Get Red-Headed.

The general supposition is that to "get red-headed" is slang for getting angry. This is based upon the prevalent belief that red-headed persons are more excitable and liable to sudden passion than other people—a belief hardly in harmony with the fact that the dark haired, dark skinned races of southern climes are more highly strung and violently passionate than the fair haired natives of the north.

But does not the hair really and actually change hues under the more violent emotions, just as does the complexion? There are plenty of instances where intense fear and mental suffering have blanched hair to snowy white in a few hours. Will it turn red with passion?

"I know it to be a fact," said a lady friend of mine, with light brown hair in which there isn't a tinge of red under ordinary circumstances.

"I got terribly angry one day," she continued, laughingly, "and my hair turned red as could be. Fortunately, it went back again to its normal condition. A brute in human form cut off the tail of my pet cat. I could have seen that man hanged without the quiver of an eyelid, I believe. My husband came in about that time, and, without knowing the cause of my wrath, suddenly exclaimed:

"'Why, Allie, your hair is turning red!'

"'Well, you'd get "red-headed," too,' said I—thinking of the slang for getting angry—'if somebody had chopped your dog's tail off.'

"'But I don't mean that,' he replied; 'it is actually getting red! Look in the glass. It is queer I never noticed it before.'

"And, don't you know, I looked in the mirror, and, sure enough, my hair was of a distinct reddish tinge! I was so astonished—for I then supposed, with him, that my hair had been changing for some time and that we hadn't noticed it up to that moment.

"We laughed so much about it that I soon got in good humor again. And then I went to the glass again to look at it—and I let it down about my shoulders—and we both examined it. But, don't you know, it was just as usual. It wasn't red at all!

"After that I noticed that whenever I lost my temper I got red-headed for the time being."—New York Herald.

New Uses for Peat.

The numerous peat bogs of New England have hitherto been of little use to their owners, but the new process of making gas from peat may greatly enhance their value. The tests just made at Cambridge encourage the hope that a high grade of gas may be manufactured at a low price. By an ingenious and comparatively simple method intense heat is generated from this bog-product, which becomes available for steam power.

Male and Female Vanity.

Woman and the mirror have long been the subject matter of fun by the column, but if the dear creature can beat her brother she is most remarkable. The radiant, bemirrored elevator is responsible for the demonstration of this. It takes but the most superficial observer to note that nine out of ten men who ride in the elevators take a peep into the reflecting glasses, give the mustache a twist, push back a lock or two of hair or shake out coat lapels.

Men Who Make Ink.

Between 300 and 400 persons are employed in making writing ink in the United States, and their yearly wages amount to between $300,000 and $400,000. About the same number are employed in making printing inks.

THE WICKED WEEVIL.

Uncle Sam to Try to Stamp Out the Insect Grain-Destroyer.

The pernicious weevils are making themselves so obnoxious in this country that experts of the Department of Agriculture are now engaged in making a special study of them. Every year they destroy many millions of dollars' worth of stored cereals in granaries and elevators. In fact, the question how to fight them is one of serious and growing economic importance. Strange to say, very little scientific attention has been directed to these insects up to date, and not much is known about them. It is reckoned that they cause an annual loss of over $1,000,000 in Texas alone, and in 1893 the corn crop of Alabama was damaged by them to the extent of $1,170,000.

There are about forty species of these insects, some of which are beetles and others moths. Nearly all of them are assisted immigrants, having been imported from abroad in cargoes of grain in this manner they have been distributed by commerce to all parts of the world.

Three of the species actually live in the kernels, while the others feed on the starchy contents. Grain infested by them is unfit for human consumption, and has been known to cause serious illness. It is poisonous to horses, and is not wholesome even for swine. Poultry, however, find it palateable and nutritious. The moths especially are prolific that the progeny of a single pair in a twelve-month will number many thousands, capable of destroying several tons of grain. Fortunately, the increase of these pests is checked to some extent by natural enemies, among which are spiders that inhabit mills and granaries. In the fields they are preyed upon by birds and bats.

One of the worst of these insects is the familiar "granary weevil," which is mentioned in the Georgics of Virgil. Its ravages made it known long before the Christian era. It is native to the region of the Mediterranean. Having been domesticated for so long a time, it has lost the use of its wings. The female punctures the kernel with her snout and inserts an egg from which is hatched a little worm that lives in the hull and feeds on the starchy interior.

Quite as bad as this beetle is a moth that comes from the Mediterranean region also. The larva, which is known in the United States as the "fly weevil," does most injury to corn and wheat. In six months grain infested by it loses 40 per cent. in weight and 75 per cent. of its starchy matter. Incidentally, it is rendered totally unfit for food, and bread made from wheat infested by the insect is said to have caused an epidemic recently in France. The pest was noticed in North Carolina as early as 1728.

Another wicked imported bug is the "rice weevil." It originated in India, whence it has been distributed by commerce all over the world. At present it does as much harm as any other known insect, being a serious pest in the Southern States. In the tropics generally it does enormous damage. Formerly, when long voyages were necessary in importing grain from the East, it frequently destroyed whole cargoes, having plenty of time to multiply. The adult beetles of this species cause much trouble in storehouses and groceries by invading boxes of crackers, cakes, yeast cakes and macaroni and barrels and bins of flour and meal. They can subsist for months on sugar, and sometimes they burrow into ripening peaches and grapes.

A new grain-destroyer has recently attracted attention in this country, and has earned for itself the title of "scourge of the flour mill." It is the "Mediterranean flour moth." The caterpillars spin webs which make the flour clotted and lumpy, so that the machinery in the mills becomes clogged and has to be stopped for a considerable time. The larvae prefer flour or meal, but they flourish also on bran, prepared cereal foods and crackers.

This subject is considered of such importance that much space will be devoted to it in the forthcoming Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. The remarks made therein are based upon recent study of weevils and their habits by Mr. F. H. Chittenden, of the Bureau of Entomology. Farmers are informed that the best remedy for such mischief is bisulphide of carbon, which may be applied in moderately tight bins by simply pouring the liquid into shallow pans or on bits of cotton waste and distributing them about on the surface of the grain.

The stuff rapidly evaporates, and the vapor, being heavier than air, descends and permeates the mass of grain, killing all insects as well as rats and mice which it may contain.

In France a number of machines have been devised for the treatment of infested grain. Into these the grain is poured and either revolved while exposed to heat or subjected to a violent agitation, which kills the insects. Frequent handling of grain by shovelling, stirring or transferring from one receptacle to another is destructive to the moths, as they are unable to extricate themselves from the mass and perish in the attempt. The practice of storing grain in large bulk is also recommended, as the surface layers only become infested. Natives in India store their wheat in air-tight pits to preserve it from the rice weevil, and condemn ventilation. In Europe and America, on the other hand, ventilation is practised with decided benefit.

Good-Natured Napoleon III.

It was a few evenings before the Emperor's departure for the Franco-Austrian war. Gen. de Cotte was on duty at the time, and after dinner went down to the smoking room set apart for the military and civil household. "The thing is settled," he said, aloud, lighting a cigarette; "in a day or two we shall be on our way to Italy, unless providence and the lunacy commissioners stop us at the first stage at Charenton." (Charenton is the Paris madhouse.) Half an hour later the General went upstairs to the Empress' drawing room. He had scarcely entered the apartment when the Emperor came up to him with a smile. "My dear General," he remarked, quietly, "I have too much respect for the opinion of others, even when they are diametrically opposed to mine, to ask people to fight battles the causes for which they do not approve. You will remain in Paris with the Empress!"

Plenty of Room in Canada

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States.

WHAT WOMEN DRESS FOR.

One of Them Says It is to Please the Taste of Men.

A group of young women sat around a dainty tea table discussing dress and their wafers almost in the same breath. "I am only beginning to take an interest in my gowns," said a sun-browned maid who had just returned from a summer resort where there were twenty-six girls to three men. "Although my summer costumes were perfectly lovely I did not thrill over them once, for what was the use of donning the most becoming frock when there were no men to be overpowered by the effect. I argue that we dress to please the men, therefore I state in all candor that I don't care a button what sort of gowns I have unless I know that men are going to see them."

"But a woman knows more about their value and their style," put in a brown-eyed creature who always looks well.

"That's all very true," argued number one, "but the influence that men exercise upon women's dress is certainly underestimated. The taste of the husband, the taste of the lover, of the intimate friend, and even of the brother, has always to be deferred and submitted to, and in each and every case is acknowledged to be superior to that possessed by his fair subject. The secret of this is, perhaps, in a measure due to the fact that the masculine eye sees and judges from the effect produced, and a verdict is passed accordingly, whereas the feminine mind is often distracted by the choice of color, material, trimming and style offered; and when and where natural good taste does exist it is frequently dominated by the will of another actuated by self-interest, and thus good judgment is for the moment overpowered. Again, the desire to confine expense within a certain limit is another fertile source of sacrifice on the altar of good taste. Still, allowing all this and more, the fact remains incontrovertible that a man intuitively knows what suits a woman better than she does herself."

With a convincing air the speaker set her cup down, gave herself a furtive glance in the mirror, and departed to be seen soon after on Walnut street looking perfectly radiant as she walked along quite conscious that the man by her side regarded her get-up as eminently fetching.—Philadelphia Times.

A French Board and Its Lesson

In the country districts in France boards are put up telling people what animals and insects should not be killed and the reason, and also which ones should be exterminated in order to afford protection to the farmer. First on the board is this:

"This board is placed under the protection of the common sense and honesty of the public."

And, of course, after that no boy or man would mar or remove the board. Then follows these instructions:

"Hedgehog lives upon mice, snails and wire worms—animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill a hedgehog.

"Toad helps agriculture, destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads.

"Mole destroys wire worms, larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegetables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.

"Cock chafer and its larvae—deadly enemy to farmers; lays seventy to 100 eggs. Kill the cock chafer.

"Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemy capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children, don't take bird's nests."

And so on the instructions read. Among the animals which need killing on a farm are mice and rats, and the reason they increase in spite of the constant warfare of cats and dogs is because the boys on the farm kill the animals that would destroy the pests if they had a chance.

College Diplomas and Debts.

Ann Arbor boys, says the Detroit Tribune, are ordered that they "cannot be graduated" unless they "pay up all their debts." The enterprise smells of the shrewdness of the thrifty townspeople of Ann Arbor. A little board bill here, a little beer bill there, a laundry bill somewhere else—no diploma. This is sheer nonsense. The faculty of the university should never descend to such truckling with local merchants. Is the Board of Regents to be regarded as a collection agency? Is the terror of withholding a well-earned diploma to intimidate the boys into paying all their bills on a certain day? Well, some of them have not the money, and what then? Are they to be disbarred? It is about time that some one out in that town was bold enough to make a test case. We would advise the young gentleman to do as they please about their bills, and not construe the faculty as a bill collecting agency.

The Mirror.

Every house should contain at least one mirror of sufficient length to enable one to see one's self within it at full length. No woman ever knows quite what an appearance she makes until she thus sees herself, and there are many little defects of dress only to be remedied by such observation. Many gowns would hang very differently, or be of different lengths, and sometimes, too, very much better boots would be donned, if the "gift" were thus given "to see ourselves as others see us."

Oil on Troubled Waters.

A seaman in the United States Navy has invented a machine for distributing oil at sea to lessen the volume of breaking waves. It consists of a metal tank in a box with a door in the side to show a gauge, which indicates the quantity of oil in the tank. A rubber tube passes from the bottom of the oil tank through the top of the surface of the sea. To the end of this rubber tube is a bulb for siphoning the oil from the tank. The naval authorities will take the matter up and experiment with it.

A Cure for Slander.

In Poland it was once the custom to sentence backbiters to go on all fours and bark like a dog for the space of a quarter of an hour. This mode of punishment was introduced during the reign of Charles V., but it was soon abolished as it had to be applied so frequently that his Majesty's rest was disturbed for the barking went on all the forenoon while the courts were sitting.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Tried to Cross a Track in Front of a Train.

Steubenville, O., Oct. —Four men were hurled into eternity yesterday morning at Miller's Station crossing, on the Panhandle Railroad, by eastbound accommodation train No. 56. The men were from Youngstown, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, Pa. Their bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are Edward Cogan, a driver, eighteen years of age; Samuel Cogan, Jr., a plasterer, aged twenty; Samuel Cogan, Sr., a plasterer; John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged twenty-six. The men were working for Jesse Cogan, who had a plastering contract under George C. Anderson & Sons. The men started for Miller's in a wagon. When near the railroad crossing they saw the accommodation and started the horse on the run to cross the tracks in front of the train.

The engineer of the train says he did not see the wagon until he was right on top of it, as there was a sharp curve approaching this point, and the engine struck the wagon about the middle, demolishing it and killing all four men. The horse escaped uninjured. After the coroner's inquest the bodies will be shipped to Youngstown. The engineer claims to have applied the air pressure as soon as he saw the wagon, but could not check the train in time to prevent the accident.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Aged Colored Man Killed by a Buffalo Tough.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. —A peculiarly brutal and unprovoked murder was committed in the open court in the rear of Nos. 68 and 70 Sycamore street yesterday afternoon. The victim was Michael Johnson, an aged colored man and veteran of the civil war. The murderer was Frank Gordon, an all-round tough. Johnson had lifted the small son of Gordon from a rickety old hogshead, where he was in danger of hurting himself, and this provoked the attack. Johnson was kicked viciously in the stomach by his brutal assailant, and died almost immediately. The murderer was taken into custody. Johnson was a native of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife.

Santa Clara Laid Waste.

Havana, Oct. —A cyclone has caused havoc in Santa Clara province. The wind blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour, uprooting trees, wrecking houses and laying waste cane fields. The damage is enormous. The people in the interior villages are thoroughly discouraged at so many successive calamities. The danger for Havana is now over. It has been raining all over the island more than twenty-four hours incessantly, and there are fears of another disastrous flood in Vuelta Abajo and in Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces.

The storm's trajectory shows that it will strike the southeastern portion of Florida, and perhaps will be more violent there than here, as it was momentarily increasing in intensity while passing over this island. Communication with Matanzas is stopped, as every wire is down and the railroad track is flooded.

Returned the Wedding Presents.

New York, Oct. —A package containing jewelry intended as wedding presents to the Duke of Marlborough and his bride-elect, Miss Vanderbilt, was received by steamer on Saturday, and held for duty. The value of the presents as appraised by the customs officials was about $350, according to the statement of Col. Phelps, chief of the ninth or law division. The Duke was notified of the arrival of the wedding presents, and was required to pay the duty. He did not respond, but yesterday Mr. Fraser, the British Consul, called upon Col. Phelps and secured permission to return the glittering baubles to the senders in Europe, as the Duke did not care to pay the duty thereon.

Burned to Death.

New York, Oct. —George Winter, who lived in a little cottage on John street, Sag Harbor, L. I., was burned to death yesterday morning. Winter's wife was absent from home at the time of the fire. The firemen did not know that Winter was in the burning building until after the fire was extinguished. His charred body was found in the kitchen. It is thought Winter accidentally upset a lamp, which started the fire, and that he was overcome in his efforts to extinguish it. Winter was a German, forty years old.

Fourteen Chinese Put to Death.

Foochow, China, Oct. — Mabel Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwasang massacre were put to death yesterday morning at Kucheng. The execution was witnessed by the foreign Consular Commission, the Chinese Prefect, the District Magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance.

Czar Wants to See Emperors.

Berlin, Oct. —The Czar earnestly wishes to meet, after his coronation, and converse with Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, according to the Localanzeiger, which reports that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, so informed Emperor William when he recently visited him at his shooting box at Hubertstock.

Italy Cuts Portugal.

Rome, Oct. —As an outcome of the King of Portugal postponing his promised visit to Rome on account of the Pope's opposition, it is reported that Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Pope's opposition to the visit is due to the difficulty a Catholic monarch would be under in being received by both the Quirinal and the Vatican.

Second Advance in Three Months.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. —The Crane Iron Works increased the wages of their four hundred employees 10 per cent. yesterday. This is the second advance in the past three months.

Ten Little Geese Perish.

Warsaw, Oct. — The Children's Home at Stesgard, in the Sajoschek district of Polish Prussia, has been destroyed by fire. Ten children were burned to death.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,
OF OHIO.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The sensation of to-day is Dr. Jerome R. Riley's book entitled the Philosophy of Negro Suffrage.

Elsewhere in this paper will be seen what this book contains. Dr. Riley talks like a philosopher and will convince any reader of his book that he knows what he is talking about. He deals with all questions pertaining to and in which the negro is interested. The book should be in every household. He does not attempt to make excuses for the wrongs perpertrated upon the negro by the white prejudice element of the country nor does he make an apology for any seeming opposition to negro suffrage in this country.

Dr. Riley is master of the situation. His arguments on the several subjects with which he deals are evidences that he knows the philosophy of negro suffrage.

The publishers of The Hartford, Conn. American Publishing Company are to be congratulated on the make-up and typographical appearance of the book.

TURN REPUBLICAN.

C. H. J. Taylor has turned republican. He is tired of the democratic party, although he asserted that party has made him fat.

At a republican meeting held in South Washington on Tuesday night, he made a speech indorsing the candidacy of Perry H. Carson and appealed to the colored republicans to support Carson, as he was the best man to represent the republicans in the next National Republican Convention.

STRADDLERS.

Newspapers editors like politicians are always ready to straddle the fence.

Editor John Mitchell, jr., is making a noble fight against a monumental money grab in an organization, known as the True Reformers.

The New York Age, the Colored American, and one or two other race journals want to make the public believe that Mr. Mitchell is wrong and the money shark right.

If there was ever a piece of gigantic money grabbing on the part of the chief of the True Reformers, it is the $50,000 that the organization voted away for a blind plan that no one knows that it is in existence, but the man to whom the money was voted. Negro editors must do away with the idea that race representatives can not commit wrongs and not show them up.

If the editor of the Colored American makes an attack on a person or a measure this week, he will retract it next week.

The editor of the American some few months ago made a most bitter attack on the President of Howard University. The BEE also condemned the methods resorted to by the president to remove colored teachers and appoint white friends of the president.

The American has since taken back what it said for a piece of silver and keep standing a letter said to have been written by the late Frederick Douglass, commending the president of Howard University.

What Mr. Douglass said may have been true, but what he would say now relative to the removal of colored teachers and the appointment of white teachers in their places would be a horse of another color.

Let there be more manhood, honesty, and sincerety among colored editors.

This is called 'scum" journalism, it does more harm than it does good.

Editor Mitchell is making a good and manly fight against the chief of the True Reformers.

DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

Present indications show that the republican party in the District of Columbia, the Capitol of the Nation, is composed of one element and that one is the Afro-Americans.

These semi and tri-weekly meetings that are held in different parts of the city are more of a disgrace and damaging to the party and the cause of suffrage than anything else.

These meetings are unnecessary. The National Republican Committee will decide which Republican Central Committee is the legitimate committee in this city, whether the one elected under the call of Major A. H. S. Davis, the regular chairman, or by Aaron Bradshaw, who never was elected from his district.

When that question has been decided then it is time to hold meetings to elect a new Central Committee.

If Major Davis ever was chairman, and no one will attempt to to deny it, certainly Mr. Bradshaw's committee is illegal,

If the National Committee authorized Major Davis in con junction with Mr. Carson to elect a new Republican Central Committee and Major Davis was the recognized chairman of the old committee, Certainly Mr. Carson's committee which is nothing more than a bolting committee cannot be the legally elected committee.

Mr. Carson comes forth again as a candidate for reelection as a delegate to the next National Republican Convention.

He basis his claim upon having a majority of the republican voters with him.

As an evidence of the policy of his claim, although C. H. J. Taylor, has indorsed him, The BEE gives here with some frozen facts. Robert H. Keys will certainly have a number of delegates in the next convention.

Daniel Murray has a following.

Milton M. Holland claims that he will have a number of delegates.

Andrew Gleason, no matter what the other white candidates claim, will be able to control a large number of the districts and will undoubtedly organize the next convention. If there is a combination of the Key, Murray, Holland, and other forces; it will be just as impossible for any other element to control the convention as it will be for Col. Carson to get to the next convention as an illegal contestant.

There will be a great deal of knifing in the next contest, and the candidates might as well be prepared to meet it.

Put a stop to these meetings until after the meeting of the national committee.

APOLOGIZING FOR WRONGS.

The speech of Prof. Booker T. Washington before the recent Atlanta Exposition was nothing more than an apology for the white negro haters of the South. He ventures to say, while the Southern white people think, but will not say. Prof. Washington would have the entire negro race apply itself to the plow, the machine shop and keep itself secluded from the social world. The white people of the South need not entertain the idea that the negro wants social equality, nor does he want any intimacy with the Southern white people. Prof. Washington's speech suited the white prejudiced element of this country. He has said something that tickles the fancy of the narrow minded and negro hating white element. We know that industrial education will not only suit the negro, but the white people as well.

We need lawyers, doctors, scientists and all kinds of professional men.

Why should we confine ourselves alone to industrial education?

Prof. Washington would have us to devote all our energies, talents, and time to industrial education. He is like the South Carolina Constitutional Convention. He would have all the negroes disfranchised and allow the white people hold offices, while 8,000,000 or more of negroes pay taxes and confine themselves to industrial education. Of course his speech suited the white people.

We should understand a speech before we applaud it.

Prof. Washington wants to remain in the South. He wants the smiles of the Southern white people, while 10,000,000 negroes act as serfs.

We have too many negroes apologizing for the wrongs against the negro by the white people in the South.

Let the white people apologize for the wrongs against the negro.

While Prof. Washington was apologizing for the Southern white people the South Carolina Constitutional Convention was disfranchising the negro.

Our friend H. C. Bruce has written a book, making an apology for slavery and slave owners. It is about time that there be more manhood in negro writers and speakers.

The BEE would like to have the opinion of the negro press on Prof. Washington's speech.

AN OVATION TO DOCTOR CRUMMELL.

Rev. Alexander Crummell, late pastor of St. Lukes P. E. Church, who has been on an extensive vacation through the New England States, has return to this city in good health.

One place Dr. Crummell, visited was Canian, New Hampshire, and preached in the church in which he and Rev. Highland Garnett preached some years ago at which time a mob shot at them.

The only relics he saw on his visit to this place, where the grandchildren of those who attempted to sssault him and his friend, Dr. Garnett. He had many a wet eye in church during his address.

At the conclusion of his address he received a great ovation.

M.M. PARKER TO BE SUPPORTED.

Col. M. M. Parker, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is bieng supported as a delegate from this city to the next National Republican Convention by the moneyed white republicans of this city and the Union League Republican Club. It is reported that this organization and certain republicans have determined to push his claim and elect him if possible. What Col. Parker's chances are it is well understood and if he can secure the support of sufficient forces there is no doubt of his election.

The editor of our next door neighbor will go to Atlanta, Ga., next week in search of a model.

Dr. Alexander Crummell, one of the most learned divines in this city received a great ovation in Canian, New Hampshire, last month. This is the place where Dr. Crummell and the late Rev. Highland Garnett were shot at by a mob.

There are several organizations in this city who have different candidates for the Presidency.

The President, Grover Cleveland, visited the Atlanta Exposition this week and was tendered a royal reception all through the South.

There were covers laid for 80 and among those who were not invited were Prof. Booker T. Washington of Atlanta, Ga., Council of Alabama, the two Southern apologists who don't believe in social equality.

If you want the truth read the BEE.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

The great exodus from Canada to the United States has become a party issue in the Dominion.

Official returns for the last fortnight in September show 4,249 new cases of cholera and 1,701 deaths in Volhynia, Russia.

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, well known as a writer of high class literature for juvenile readers, is ill beyond recovery in Chicago.

A tug brought a man to Loraine, O., clinging to a mast. He is unable to talk. His vessel is said to have been sunk and eight lives lost.

The jury in the Foglia murder case, New York, returned to the court room with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

The death of Philips swells the number of people killed in the Pittsburgh street car accident to five. One other man is in a critical condition.

The defalcation of Cashier J. R. Colean, of the Fort Scott, Kan., State Bank, has caused that bank to close. Depositors will be paid in full.

Business is at a standstill in the Scotch steel and kindred trades in Glasgow owing to the uncertainty whether the ship-building strike will spread.

Charges have been filed against 173 letter-carriers of Chicago. The allegations, if proven, are of such a nature as to ensure the dismissal of the men.

Mrs. Harriet A. Ryan, aged sixty-five years, of Kings Station, who was mentally afflicted, committed suicide by deliberately setting her clothes on fire.

Commodore DeGrass Livingston, one of Canastota's wealthiest citizens, fell down stairs at his home and was killed. He was about sixty-five years of age.

A special to the Minneapolis Tribune from Alexander, Minn., says: Edwin P. Lewis shot his wife three times and immediately shot and killed himself on the street.

C. L. Miller and wife, of Lawson, O. T., were murdered in cold blood by unknown parties, and Will Miller, their son, was so badly wounded that he cannot live.

An explosion of a convertor occurred at the Frankstown mill of Jones & Laughlins, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ten men were injured, three, it is feared, being fatally burned.

Four men were suffocated by gas smoke in a coal mine two and a half miles from Story City, Ia. The dead are Albert Peterson, single; Alexander Eastman, single.

In a wreck, caused by a broken frog, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, between Bluefield and Renova, W. Va., several persons were badly injured, but, it is thought, none fatally.

The crew of the tug John Logie, of Southampton, picked up a body off Pike Bay with a life preserver attached to it. It is supposed to be the body of Edward Forrest, second engineer of the Africa.

While making a coupling in the lower yards at Niagara Falls, a West Shore brakeman, whose home is said to be in Buffalo, was instantly killed. His body was cut in two. He caught his foot in a frog.

President Smith, of the Mormon Church, at a secret meeting made some sensational remarks of a political character. It is believed that the church intends to exercise all its power in politics.

The resolution of the Marquis of Salisbury to secure the adoption of the reforms proposed by the Powers, and to use coercive measures if necessary, is causing the Sultan of Turkey great uneasiness.

Major B. H. Richardson, editor of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer, is dead. He was one of the best known newspaper men in the State. He was a brother of Frank Richardson, of the Baltimore Sun.

The body of a man found in the Champlain canal at Whitehall has been identified as that of Gideon Passenault, of Lange Garden, Rouville County, Quebec. It is believed that he was accidentally drowned.

Ansonia Bigelow, for many years prominent in commercial circles in Chicago, is dead in that city. Mr. Bigelow was born on a farm in Washington County, N. Y., November 7, 1833. He went to Chicago in 1855.

James J. Brooks, ex-chief of the United States Secret Service Department, but of late years in charge of a Pittsburgh detective agency, died of heart disease at his residence in that city, aged seventy-six years.

Four bridge carpenters at work on the Northern Pacific road a few miles from Butte, Mont., were knocked from the top of a high trestle by a falling timber. John McParrish was killed and John Holmes and George Abrahams were fatally injured, and Dan Harrison was seriously hurt, but may recover.

William C. Keating, of Rome, N. Y., who was arrested on complaint of Farmer George Fitts, of Groton, in 1892, on the charge that he was "Red" Austin and had buncoed him out of $6,000, recovered a verdict against Fitts at Cortland for $1,841 for false imprisonment. The case created much interest, and was hotly contested for three days.

A special dispatch from Eldred, Pa., says that on the Buffalo division of the W. N. Y. & P. a north-bound freight train jumped the rails. The engine was overturned and all the cars were wrecked. Fireman Jesse Baxter, of Buffalo, was caught under the engine and killed. Engineer Brockway and Brakeman Hagmire were seriously injured. The cause of the accident was an open switch.

The Grand Jury of Monroe County has presented an indictment against the Rev. John M. Fitzgerald, rector of the Holy Cross Church at Charlotte, on the crime of arson in the second degree, alleged to have been committed in May, 1893, in setting fire to a barn owned by himself which adjoined a dwelling house. John and Nora Cronin, two servants of Fitzgerald, are indicted on the charge of arson in the first degree in setting fire to the parochial school house last summer.

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Again, remember that all she claims she can prove; one trial will convince you. She does not know of a case of any one ever coming once that did not seek the supernatural advice a second and third time, and often weekly. All she asks is one visit the rest will follow.

If you cannot come, send $1.00, and know something of what the fate of fortune has in store for you. Christ when on earth was a forecaster. A predicter of coming events, both good and bad. He told truths, but that did not always his counselors

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Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

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Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service West from Washington.

Through sleeper to Lexington and Louisville on 2.25 p. m. train.

2:25 P. M. DAILY.—"Cincinnati and St. Louis special."—Solid Vestibuled, Newly Equipped, Electric-lighted, Steam-heated, Train, with Pullman's finest sleeping cars Wahington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, without change. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.; Indianapolis, 11:30 a. m.; Chicago, 5:30 p. m., and St. Louis, 6:56 p. m.

11:10 P. M.—DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited"—A Solid Vestibuled Train, with dining car and Pullman sleepers, for Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Pullman sleeper Washington to Virginia Hot Springs, without change week days. Observation car from Hinton. Arrives Cincinnati 5:30 p. m.; Lexington, 6:00 p. m.; Louisville, 9:35 p. m.; Indianapolis, 11:05 p. m.; Chicago, 7:40 a. m., and St. Louis, 7:30 a. m. Connects in Union Depot for all points.

10:57 A. M. EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAILY—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton, and principal Virginia points, daily; for Richmond, daily except Sunday.

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General Passenger Agent.

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Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

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For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express, daily, 11:30 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 11:20 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:55, 5:00, 6:35, x7:00, x7:10, x8:00, x8:25, x8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 2:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., and x12:01 night; Sundays, x4:55, x7:00, x7:10, 8:30, x9:00, x10:00 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:31 p. m.

For Frederick, ***5:00, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***1:15, *4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, **9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, *6:00, *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:00, *4:33, **5:35, **7:05, **9:40, **11:30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, ***9:00, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.

For Bay Ridge, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m., week days. 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m., Sundays.

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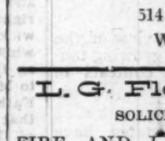

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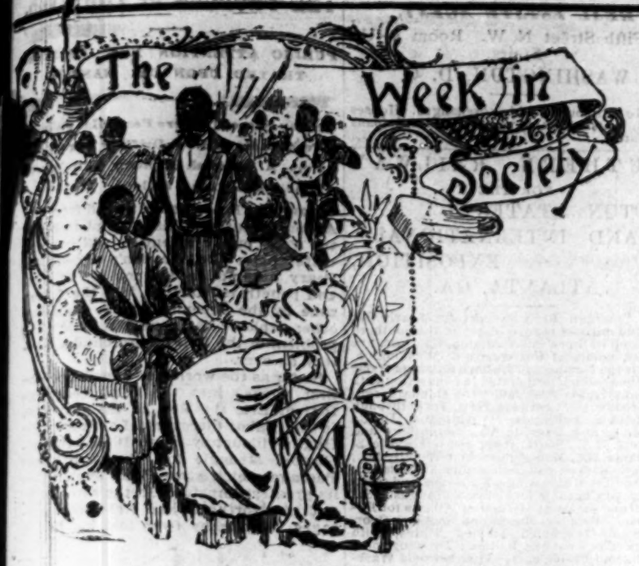

Mr. W. A. Stewart, who has erected a large and commodious hall at the corner of 12th and R streets, n. w., is for large receptions and other entertainments.

Miss Mildred Williams, of Fenton place, will be married on about the 1st of November.

Dr. John R. Francis and his new sanitarium are doing well. This institution is great acquisition to the social circles.

Mr. John W. Butcher, of the Government Printing Offices is very popular as a worker in the Yonug Men's Christian Association.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw, of the Land Office will visit the Atlanta Exposition in November.

It is rumored that Lawyer J. Moses Ricks, one of the most popular attorneys before the court, will be married to a very accomplished and well to do lady shortly.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, will arrive in town in a few days.

Hon. John R. Lynch, who is in Mississippi, will not return to the city until January 1st.

The Florida Christian Recorder published at Orlando, Fla., and the Columbus Chronicle, of Columbia, Ga., are both newsy and well edited folioes for which we shall exchange.

Miss. L. O. Childs, who resides at 627 K street, n. w., is quite ill.

The "Woovers" tendered Mr, and Mrs. Koonce and Miss Maggie E. Walker, of Philadelphia, Pa., a brilliant reception last week.

CITY BREVITIES.

The National Committee will meet in this city next month.

C. H. J. Taylor will make a canvas for Perry Carson.

Milton M. Holland is making a strong fight.

Daniel Murray is becoming very popular.

Dr. Riley's book is in great demand.

Messrs. E. M. Hewlett and C. J. Jones of Greenville, Miss., will argue a case before the United States Supreme Court shortly.

Prof. J. M. Gregory opened the 2nd Baptist Church Lyceum last Sunday afternoon. His subject was Christian education. He divided his subject into three parts, physical, moral and intellectual. The music was one of the attractions of the occasion.

There was a large crowd at the Shiloh Lyceum last sabbath afternoon. The exercises were very interesting. Lawyer T. L. Jones is making this lyceum one of the most popular in the city.

Mr. Hershaw read a paper before the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday evening. He reviewed the recent address of Mr. Booker T. Washington at the Atlanta Exposition. Mr. Hershaw complimented the address, while a majority of those present took the same position of the BEE.

If you want good job printing call at the BEE office.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LITERARY WORK.

TO WRITE ARTICLES FOR WOMEN, ON "THIS COUNTRY OF OURS."

It is announced that ex-President Benjamin Harrison is engaged in writing a series of magazine articles for The Ladies Home Journal, in which periodical they will begin in the December number. The series will be called "This Country of Ours," and will consist of ten articles and probably more. The papers are being written by General Harrison especially for women, to meet a growing, widespread desire on their part to intelligently understand the workings of our Government and the great National questions. It will be the aim of the articles to explain in the clear and concise style for which the ex-President is famous, just what the United States Government means; the origin and meaning of the Constitution; how laws are enacted and enforced; what the powers of the President and other officials are; what the judiciary system means; how our foreign relations are brought about and their meaning; how Congress and the Senate legislate;—in fact, a complete explanation of the Government told in a popular way. General Harrison writes the articles from the standpoint of a citizen who understands his subject. They have no bearing on politics whatever. While directly intended for women, the articles will naturally have a much broader scope and likewise interest men, and especially young men.

It was hoped that Editor Fortune would keep out the preachers and [illegible] want to get themselves [illegible] Nospers.

[illegible] provement in the [illegible]

[illegible] association [illegible] liters only.

ADMINISTRATION SNEBBED.

Secretary Olney's Dispatch to Lord Salisbury is Ignored.

Washington, Oct. —The report from London that Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela demanding redress for the arrest of three of her colonial police, although not officially confirmed by Ambassador Bayard, is generally believed here to be based on fact. The other report that Lord Salisbury has given a final answer to Venezuela in relation to the boundary question is also thought to be trustworthy. Naturally, the news has attracted attention in official and diplomatic circles for many reasons. The two chief reasons are: First, that it is practically certain that England purposes repeating her Corinto tactics on Venezuelan territory, and, second, that Lord Salibury has pointedly and deliberately snubbed Secretary Olney and Mr. Bayard. What may come of the incident cannot, of course, be now foreseen. Following his usual course of proceeding with provoking delay, Mr. Bayard has sent no official information to the State Department concerning Lord Salisbury's attitude or action. The London papers speak positively enough in the matter, but Mr. Bayard has nothing to say concerning a subject which is of importance to the country, and presumably of interest to the State Department.

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to work out the intentions of Great Britain or to determine the result of her latest diplomatic effort. It has been generally believed by well-informed persons here for some time that in due course England would follow her usual tactics and exact reparation from Venezuela for the arrest of the Guiana police. England has no doubt demanded not only an apology, but smart money as well.

In all probability Venezuela will refuse the payment of an indemnity. Her representatives here say that she will do so. Then an English fleet will appear off La Guayra, the admiral of which will have orders to enforce the terms of the "ultimatum." He will be instructed to use force if necessary. Only, one course will be open to Venezuela. She must pay. She has no navy, and her land defences are not such that they could long resist the shells of a British fleet. In brief, the Corinto incident would be repeated. In that affair the republic assaulted was too weak to prevent English success, and she had at the critical hour neither the moral nor the physical support of the United States, on which she counted.

In the present case the Administration has a much better reason for interfering, but it probably does not view the matter in that light. There is the boundary dispute pending, in which this country, conformably to a resolution of Congress, seeks to bring about arbitration. There is a relationship between the two points which could properly be pleaded, but Mr. Cleveland is not likely to take it into account. When Mr. Olney became Secretary of State the bugles blew loudly and the "cuckoo" press declared that vigor in foreign affairs could be counted on so long as the Secretary remained in office. So far all predictions have come to naught. The reason for inaction will doubtless be the same as that given by Mr. Cleveland in the Corinto affair: "There is no precedent to fit the case." Precedents overshadow all other considerations in these days at the State Department.

Lord Salisbury's not to Venezuela is a slap in the face of the Administration. It is pointed, deliberate, coming as it does so soon after the receipt by the British Foreign Office of a communication from Secretary Olney urging that the Venezuelan boundary question be submitted to arbitration. The terms of the resolution of the last Congress concerning the boundary question are familiar to the readers of The Tribune. As Attorney-General, Mr. Olney considered the resolution, and, together with Secretary Gresham, prepared an argument to be forwarded to the British Government. This did not reach Ambassador Bayard until a short time ago. In the despatch Mr. Olney made two important points, and elaborated each. He said, in effect, first, that if the contention between England and Venezuela were an ordinary boundary dispute, having its origin in faulty surveys and descriptions, a refusal to arbitrate the question would be contrary to precedent and unreasonable. In the second place he intimated that if, on the other hand, Great Britain had in view ulterior objects, such as the increase of her territorial possessions by the employment of force, the principles of the Monroe Doctrine might be involved. No threat was made, but the Secretary spoke, it is said, with firmness.

The London press has noted the reception of the despatch at the British Foreign Office and commented on its terms. Although the date of the sending of the paper is not definitely known, it probably left Weshington about six weeks ago and reached Mr. Bayard ten days thereafter. It would appear from the London telegrams that Lord Salisbury's note to Venezuela was sent about the first of this month. Therefore, it started for Caracas only a few days after Mr. Bayard submitted Secretary Olney's despatch. The failure to answer the note of the State Department, and the haste used in dispatching the "ultimatum" to Caracas, look decidedly as if a deliberate snub of the Administration were intended.

ALASKANS PROTEST TO WASHINGTON.

They Say Canada is Trying to Seize Our Richest District.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. —The citizens of Alaska are greatly exercised over the boundary question. They do not want to see what they term the richest portion of the United States annexed to British Columbia, and they say they will fight before they will see it taken.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at Juneau and other camps over the dilatory action of the Government in this most important matter. The paramount reason for renewed activity in the boundary line matter is the brilliant outlook of the mining properties along the Yukon, in the neighborhood of Juneau. Prospectors are arriving in Juneau almost hourly with [illegible] of rich finds. A" waits is saying that

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That there has been a revolution in the manufacture of Organs and Pianos is evinced by the current offer of Cornish & Co., the well known manufacturers of Washington, N. J. For the next 60 days thev offer to sell an organ or $42.50, which a short time ago would have been considered a desirable bargain at $75.00. With this they offer terms of credit that are sure to meet with the approval of every fair-minded person. Cornish & Co. are the largest makers of Pianos and Organs in the world selling direct from the factory to the home. Since the conception of this great business, nearly thirty years ago, they have been fighting the method of selling instruments through agents and dealers, their plan being to give the enormous profits usually retained by the tradesman to the buyer. Their efforts to place first class instruments within the reach of all, at manufacturer's prices and the most liberal terms, deserves the highest commendation. Every one who is contemplating the purchase of an Organ or Piano, should get the catalogue issued by this firm. It illustrates and describes all the latest and best designs of Organs and Pianos with prices and special offers that are sure to prove profitable. They generally offer to send to it free to all whowrite and mention the BEE.

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The Norfolk Recorder says that Rev. Brown is in it.

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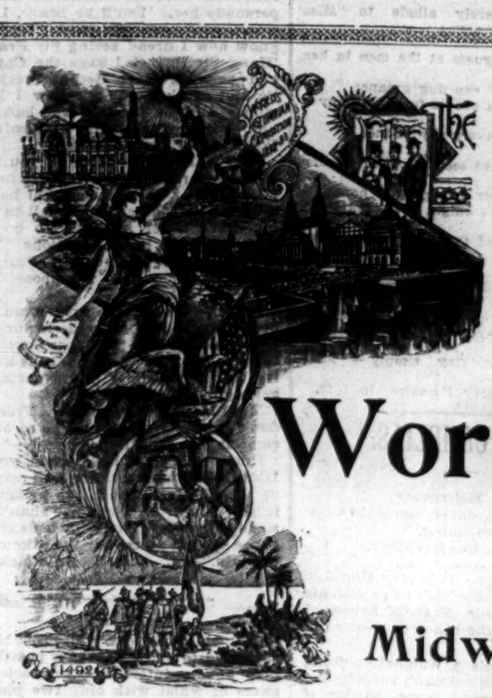

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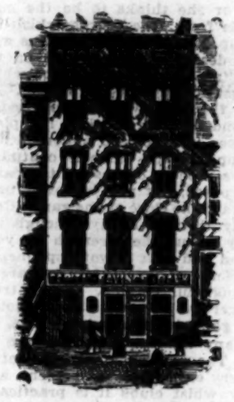

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DO YOU WEAR SHOES!

If so, do they fit you? Do they wear well? Do they satisfy you? If not, come and talk with us. We can please you on prices fit, comfort and wear.

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Childs' Dongola hand sewed spring heel shoes, 5 to 8, 49c
Childs Red and Gray Slippers, worth $10 at 75c.
Misses Red, Tan, and Gray Slippers, $1.75 value, at $1.00
Ladies White Kid Slippers in all styles, $1.50 value at $1.00
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The [illegible] only a few of the many bargains we are offering
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Say you saw it in The BEE

Cut this out and take it to the above named store and get a pair of shoes at reduced rates.

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921 & 923 [illegible] ST. N. W.
BABY CARRIAGES. REFRIGERATORS.

UNWILLING TO BE POLLED.

A Jury That Felt Apprehensive of the Result of Its Verdict.

"Some years ago I was prosecuting attorney down in North Carolina," said Judge W. F. Lockett, of that State, at the Hotel Page. "A colored citizen of bad antecedents had been indicted by the Grand Jury and was on trial for the larceny of some hogs. There wasn't a doubt of his guilt, for he had been taken red-handed in possession of the stolen swine.

"The prisoner had no money to pay an attorney, so the Court appointed a young lawyer who, up to that time, had never had a case, to defend the accused. The youngster wasn't lacking in shrewdness, so he called for a jury of colored men, as he had the right to do under the law. I then went forward, introduced conclusive testimony to establish the guilt of the prisoner, and sat down without making any speech, for it was too plain a case to call for an argument. But my legal opponent got up and made a fiery harangue. He wasn't an impressive looking man, nature having denied him all physical graces, and endowed him, moreover, with a pair of circular-shaped legs that caused all the small boys in the community to jeer aloud when he appeared on the streets. But he had talented lungs, and these he exercised with good effect for his client that day.

"The jury of his peers wasn't out over ten minutes when they came back with a verdict of 'not guilty.' Everybody was astonished, and the Judge's face reddened with indignation. Then he let out and told the jurymen in plain English what he thought of a set of men who would render such a travesty on justice. In conclusion he said: 'I guess will have this jury polled,' and was about to give an order to that effect when the foreman, a great, strapping fellow, a plantation hand, black as the ace of spades, rose evidently in great mental perturbation, and said:

"'No, Jedge, yer Honah, please don't poll us—poll dat little bow-legged lawyer over dere; he was de one what told us to find Bill Jones not guilty.'"—Washington Post.

The New Man.

"Here," she said, impressively, "I have a book personally descriptive of American female writers and their admirable contributions to literature."

"I shall take it,—" he began.

She beamed, and opened her order book.

—"if," he continued, suavely, "it does not say of a certain writer: 'She is prouder of her pork pies than of her poems.'"

"I—I believe in one biography there is mention of something of the sort."

"Is there an assertion that another author pays attention to every detail of her housework and takes particular pains that dust shall never be permitted to gather in her domain?"

"I—I think there is."

"Does one paragraph declare that a well-known novelist makes a boast of darning her table damask with No. 150 thread?"

"I recall a reference to that effect."

"And is it averred of another celebrity that she fashions and remodels her gowns with such skill that her neighbors and associates believe them Parisian-made?"

"That is, indeed, said of a brilliant poetess."

"And is it also asserted in any part that a popular woman of the pen takes more pleasure in the knowledge that the suppers prepared in the chafing-dish by her own hands are exceedingly successful than in the popularity of her novels?"

"There" (faintly) "is something of the sort."

"So I supposed. When you bring me a book dealing with what women have done in literature without any apology for their having presumed to do it I shall gladly buy the volume. I have not read that Ruskin put his ability for chopping kindling-wood above his brilliant criticism. I never heard that the chief argument in favor of Howells was his deftness in putting up stovepipes. It is yet to be announced that Riley takes less pride in his poems than in whitewashing a cellar. There may be people who think that a compensatory domestic sop should be offered to the Cerberus of mediocrity by every woman who ventures to send her soul beyond the four walls of the kitchen. But such people would not buy the book anyway. They would borrow it. They shall not borrow it from me. Good-morning!"—Puck.

A Born Diplomat.

Charley was caught napping on the porch of the summer resort. A pair of soft, little hands covered his eyes, and a sweet voice commanded: "Guess who it is."

Nothing very dreadful for Charley in this, you think; but, then, you don't know that Charley was engaged to two girls, and, for the life of him, couldn't decide which voice it was, which made it a very embarrassing situation for Charley. A wrong guess would lead to complications awful to think of. But a happy thought inspired Charley, and he announced: "It's the dearest, sweetest little girl in all the world."

"Oh, you lovely boy!" gurgled the satisfied one, as she removed her hands.

And now Charley thinks of applying for a foreign ministry, feeling that his talents would be wasted in any other diplomatic field.—Puck.

One Limitation.

Yeast—I expect to live to see the day when the bicycle will take the place of the horse entirely.

Crimsonback—Well, I don't. They'll never be able to make frankfurter sausages out of the bicycle. — Yonkers Statesman.

Onto Him.

Old Sagely—Young man, when I was your age I though, like you, that I knew it all; but now I have reached the conclusion that I know nothing.

Young Swift—Huh! I reached that conclusion about you a long time ago.—Puck.

Next Morning.

"Paw," asked Johnny, "what grows in a beer garden?"

"The head, my son," groaned Mr. Jagway, applying some more pounded ice.—Chicago Tribune.

In the Twentieth Century.

Ella—Isn't that book that you are reading a wicked one?

Stella—No; it's not exactly bad, but I shouldn't care to have my father or brother read it.

MISS JONES.

You may mention her name, but it never conveys
An idea of the exquisite tones
Of her voice or her sparkling, bewildering ways,
For her name—it is simply, "Miss Jones!"

It gives you no hint of her golden-brown hair;
Of her eyes that outshine precious stones;
Of the flash of her wit, or her highly bred air,
When they merely allude to "Miss Jones."

It leaves you to guess at the men in her train,
And her suitors' expiring groans;
At the charm that proves fatal to many a swain
Unexpected in every-day "Jones."

But when you have seen the effect of her glance
On raw youth or decrepit old bones,
You'll admit that a knight never shattered a lance
For a "Queen of the Lists" like "Miss Jones."

If her name could be changed, what a gain it woul be—
A fact which she cheerfully owns;
But, at present, you see, she's confided to me,
She prefers to stay simply — "Miss Jones!"

—Harry Romaine, in Life.

THE CAMELIAS.

The Hon. Mrs. Maltravers.
Fraser, her Gardener, ancient, autocratic, and well-meaning.
Scene: A Conservatory.

Mrs. Maltravers—"It is very singular, Fraser, that we shouldn't have a single camelia. Now Sir Francis' houses—I saw them only the other day—are full of them."

Fraser—"There's a wulgarity, mum, about camelias as it doesn't surprise me Sir Francis—begging your pardon if he's a partickler friend of yours—should have a heap of 'em. A nasty, showy shrub is a camelia, to my thinking, mum. As gaudy as you please for a little; but pick 'em, and in ten minutes they're as brown as brown—and no good for nothing. It's hallegorical, to my thinking, mum."

Mrs. Maltravers—"Allegorical! What in the world do you mean, Fraser?"

Fraser—"Well, mum, it's this: Sir Francis' walet tells master's walet, and master's walet he tells me, as how Sir Francis has lost a lot of money lately, and, camelias or no camelias, ain't half as rich as you'd think. 'Took to the turf,' says master's walet to me only this very morning. 'No fortun'll stand that, Chawls,' says I, sententious like. 'I believe you, Mr. Fraser,' says he. 'It's a pore lookout for our Miss Lyddy,' says I, 'as they're going to marry to Sir Francis, and I'll make it my dooty to let the missus know his goings on.'"

Mrs. Maltravers (with dignity)—"Really, Fraser, you are excessively kind to busy yourself so much with my—private affairs. Let me recommend you to look after your own business—which very sorely needs your attention—a little more, and mine a little less. You do not know, perhaps, that your candor is something very like impertinence."

Fraser—"No, mum, I don't. I'm that fond of Miss Lyddy (as favors my own girl, who died when keeping company with Mr. Jones, the undertaker, as was in a nice way of business, mum, and buried the county families) as I'd do anything for her. Sir Francis ain't good enough for our Miss, and that's the truth. And Miss Lyddy—do she care for Sir Francis? You take my word for it, mum, not a jot. Why, when he give his grand ball, I meet Miss Lyddy a-sauntering slow-like on that very lawn, and says she to me, 'I suppose I must have some flowers to wear this evening, Fraser.' And says I, agreeing ready: 'You shall, Miss. Will you have them there white 'zaleas, or steffynotis, or vilets? Name your flower, Miss, and I'll do it.' 'Oh, I don't care thank you, Fraser,' says she with her smile, only tired l'ke. 'It don't much matter. Send me whatever you will miss least.' Now, that's unnateral, mum. My idea is, when a young woman's in love, greenhouses and the delicatest of plants and the feelings of hall the gardeners in creation ain't nothing to her. Why, Miss Lyddy herself, when the Captain was a-staying up at the house, treated them pots o' lilies of the walley cruel. Lilies for her nosegay, and lilies to put in her frock, and lilies (which was wicked) to pin, quite senseless, on her fan. And all a-cause, I suppose, of the Captain saying to her one day—I heard him, though busy pruning—'Lilies are your flower, Miss Maltravers. I never like to see you wear any other.' Or som'at like that."

Mrs. Maltravers (frigidly)—"You seem to know a great deal more about my daughter's feelings than I do, Fraser. I must really beg that you will keep your information to yourself."

Fraser—"No, mum, I can't. Sorry as I am to disoblige a lady as has been always considerate—except for asking occasional for flowers and coocumbers out of season—I must say my mind about Miss Lyddy and Sir Francis. If Sir Francis were sure of his money I shouldn't have spoke. Money's a nice thing, mum. I'm not going to say—tho' she don't think so—that if Sir Francis had been all tight and snug it mightn't have made up to her in time for losing the Captain. But it ain't. It ain't at all. His walet is an honest-spoken gentleman, and he says to our Chawls: 'You take my word, Chawls,' says he, 'we shall have a bust-up at our place afore long.' And so they will."

Mrs. Maltravers—"May I ask if you are presuming to offer me advice as to whom Miss Lyddy is to marry?"

Fraser—"No, mum, not yet; but I'm coming to it. If you and master ain't above listening to an old fellow who is nigh upon as fond of her as you are, I say let her have her Captain. He ain't got much, cook tells me. But what he has is sure. And as I said to my Pollie when the undertaker was a-walking with her: 'It ain't wealth Jones has, Mary, but it's sure. Now pictures (there was a picture dealer as had been a-dangling after her), they may go out of fashion or they may stay in. Goodness knows. But die people must, fashion or no fashion. And be undertook they must also—by the laws of the land. It's the same with Miss Lyddy's Captain. And she's ond of him—which don't count for much in the hupper classes I'm aware, but is useful, uncommon useful."

Mrs. Maltravers (a little less sarcastically)—"May I ask, Fraser, what reasons you have for thinking Miss Lydia is—attached to Captain Wetherley?"

Fraser—"Reasons, mum? There was the hincident of the lilies. That came fust. And after that I seed them, dozens o' times—when you was a-driving in the afternoons, principal—a-sitting on that seat near the border which I was a-bedding out. Miss Lyddy—she don't say much. She hangs down her pretty head and a color like one of them carnations comes into her pretty cheeks. And she says, 'Yes, George,' and 'No, George,' once or twice, uncommon soft. And the Captain he talk and persuade her. 'You'll be brave, Lydia, won't you?' and she says, 'You don't know how I dread seeing Sir Francis.' 'Hang Sir Francis,' says the Captain, and she cries, 'Hush, George!' very gentle and shocked. That's how I know, mum. And by the way she looked at him, with eyes all dim and soft like Pollie's."

Mrs. Maltravers—"I think you mean well, Fraser. I believe you are fond of Miss Lydia. So that you will be glad to hear your master and I shall do nothing—have never intended to do anything—to force her inclinations. You—are—quite sure about Sir Francis'—monetary difficulties, I suppose, Fraser?"

Fraser—"As sure as sure, mum. It's been a good deal discussed—in our class. Is it true, mum, as the upper housemaid tell Chawls, that the Captain is a-staying in the vi—cinity and a-purpose to get a glimpse of our Miss?"

Mrs. Maltravers—"Really, Fraser, I don't know. We can't all be as omniscient as you are. But if he is—"

Fraser—"Well, if he is, mum, you tell Miss Lyddy, with my duty and respects, as the lilies are coming on prime, and it isn't Fraser as 'll say she shan't pick some of 'em—aye, strip the beds shameful as she did afore—for the sake of her Captain."—M. and T., in Black and White.

Yankee Whist.

Old whist players will probably be surprised to know that it is possible to play a very interesting and scientific game of whist with only two players. "Double dummy" and "single dummy" were never very popular with the votaries of this game and were classed in with old maid and casino and other games which allow time for gossip during the play. The new game, while not so interesting or so scientific, fills in very well where there are not four players to make up a regular game, and gives a very good opportunity for a display of skill. It is generally known as Yankee whist, and, as in option whist, all disputes about your partner's play and the possibility of drawing a poor partner, are done away with. In playing the game the whole pack of cards is used. First deal two cards, alternately, first to your opponent and then to yourself. These cards are kept separate from the other piles. Then deal the cards face down in twenty-four piles, twelve in front of the non-dealer and twelve in front of the dealer. Next deal the rest of the pack face upward on each of the twenty-four piles already dealt. Each player will then have twelve packs of two each in front of him. The two cards first dealt are taken up and looked at. Then the non-dealer looks at the two cards in his or her hand and the twelve face up on the board and names the trump, whatever suit he or she thinks to be the most favorable from the cards which are turned up. The game then begins with the non-dealer and is carried on the same as in an ordinary game of whist. You must follow suit if you can. As soon as the card which is exposed is played and the trick on which it is played is taken up, the card underneath is turned up and the game is continued until this process causes all the cards to be exposed, but not, however, until long toward the close of the game. Consequently there is always enough uncertainty about the strength of your own hand and that of your opponent's to give plenty of opportunity for careful and thoughtful playing. Every trick taken over twelve counts as one point, and the game is usually ten points, although any number of points can be played. The game has not been introduced very extensively at present, and in many whist clubs it is practically unknown. Where the game originated is unknown, but if played properly it will be found to be very interesting.—Boston Globe.

A Cure for Headache.

"An excellent and never-failing cure for nervous headache," said an apostle of physical culture, "is the simple act of walking ackward. Just try it sometime if you have any doubt about it. I have yet to meet the person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy after a trial. Nobody has yet discovered or formulated a reason why such a process should bring certain relief. Physicians say that it is probably because the reflex action of the body brings about a reflex action on the brain, and thus drives away the pain that when produced by nervousness is the result of too much going forward. As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, there comes a feeling of everything being reversed, and this is followed by relief. The relief is always certain and generally speedy. Ten minutes is the longest I have ever found necessary. An entry, or a long narrow room makes the best place for such a promenade. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of your foot touch the floor first and then the heel, just the way, in fact, that one should, in theory, walk forward, but which, in practice, is so rarely done. Besides curing nervous headache, there is no better way to learn to walk well and gracefully forward than the practice of walking backward. A half hour of it once a day will do wonders towards improving the gait of any woman."—New York Evening Sun.

Shorthand and Prolixity.

"The general employment of stenographers and typewriters," said a business man, "has effected a great saving of time, but it has a tendency to develop prolixity. A man can dictate a page easier than he can write four sentences. In the days before typewriters he would have expressed himself with much more credit and clearness in the four sentences. I am afraid the old-fashioned business letter, which was a model of compact expression, is passing away."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Toads Like the Electric Light.

Toads in the parks have discovered that the electric light is a great purveyor to their simple wants, and they frequent the territory in the vicinity of the lights to gather up the moths, bugs and other insects which perish there every night.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WANTS AND THINGS.

Irish moss is a fine seaweed.

Indigo is the sap of the indigofera.

Prunes are prepared fruit of small trees.

Senna is the dried leaves of the cassia bush.

White pepper is made from the ripe berry.

Carraway is the seed of a common wild plant.

Dates are dried and prepared fruit of the date palm.

Musk is obtained from a cell in the male musk deer.

Raisins are sun-dried grapes of a peculiarly luscious variety.

Rattan is the shaft of a reed-like growth of the East Indies.

Cardamon is the ripe seed of several varieties of tropical plants.

Camphor is contained in the wood and the root of the East Indies.

Sago is a dry, granulated starch imported from the East Indies.

Turpentine is a balsam which flows from some varieties of pine.

Hemp is yielded in the same manner as flax, but it is much coarser.

Isinglass is a very pure form of gelatine made from portions of fish.

Black pepper is made from the unripe, dried berry of the pepper shrub.

Iceland moss is a lichen (plant) found especially in Norway and Iceland.

Figs are dried and skillfully prepared fruit that looks much like the pear.

Amber is a fossil found in the sea and sometimes on the banks upon the shore.

Allspice is made from the fruit of the pimento tree. The seed is much like the pea.

Vanilla is made from beans that grow upon a vine that clings to trees and rocks.

Gamboge is a yellow gum which flows freely from the gamboga tree of the East Indies.

Saffron is the dried stigma of the common yellow crocus which grows in our gardens.

Mace is the blossom of the nutmeg tree, and is prepared by being immersed in salt water.

Sponges are a vegetable like animal that grows in the rocks in the depths of the sea.

Cork is the outer rind of the cork-oak.

Ginger is the dried root-stalk of the ginger plant.

Cocoa is made from the fruit of the cocoa tree, fermented five days in heaps, or in earthen vessels.

Cinnamon is the inner rind of the cinnamon tree. The bark of the young shoots is the best.

Neats-foot oil is the soft fat produced in the preparation of the feet and intestines of oxen for the market.

Linseed is the seed of flax. They are smooth, shining, brown, oblong, and have a whitish, sweetish kernel.

Nutmegs are the stone of fruit found in a fleshy hull. They are prepared by being hulled, dried and immersed in a solution of lime and salt water.

Emery is the fine particles of a mineral—emery—and is prepared by heating to a high degree and cooling suddenly with water and then crushing.

Cream of tartar is the refined crust or sediment formed in the interior of wine vats and wine bottles, existing primarily in the juice of the grape.

Gutta-percha is the milky sap of the isonandra gutta trees of the East Indies.

Flax is the fibrous material yielded from the stalk of the flax plant.

Madder is the root of an herb-like growth. It is about the size of a lead pencil, and much longer. It is cleansed, dried and ground. It is a dye stuff.

The tamarind is the marrow in the pod-like fruit of the Indian tamarind tree. It is a dark brown mass, and is generally mixed with the seeds and fibres of the fruit.

Gelatine is the carefully prepared jelly of the gelatinous tissues of certain animals, mostly from the softer parts of the hides of oxen and calves and the skin of sheep.

Logwood is the marrow of a peculiar tree in the West Indies. It is shipped in long, thick pieces of firm, heavy dark red wood. It is split up and moistened by water or acid for use.

Litmus is produced from lichens which grow on the shores of the Mediterranean. The lichens are ground, moistened, and treated with potash, lime and ammonia, and converted into dough. It is then fermented, and afterward mixed with plaster of Paris, and dried and pressed.

Caoutchouc (Indian rubber) is obtained from the milky secretion of various trees and climbing plants of South America. The bark of the tree is thoroughly cleansed, after which they cut through the bark and let the milky sap run into clay troughs or hollow pumpkins. The sap is then dried. For practical use it is cooked for two or three hours. It is finally given chemical treatment—vulcanized.

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The Southern Railway is the only line which enters and lands passengers in the Exposition Grounds, and no effort or expense has been spared by the management in the improvement of its roadbed, increasing the number of its coaches and inaugurating its own dining car service preparatory to handling expeditiously and comfortably the heavy travel to and from Atlanta during the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens September 18 and closes December 31, 1895.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from September 17 to December 24, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., at $14.00; good for return 10 days from date of sale.

Excursion tickets will be sold every day from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, from Washington at $19.25, good for return 20 days from date of sale, and excursion tickets for the entire Exposition season with final limit of January 7, 1896, will be sold from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, at $26.25.

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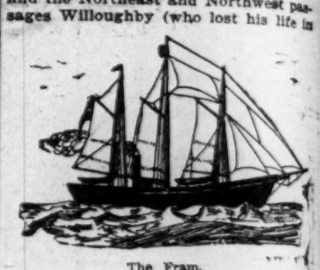
THE PROBLEM OF THE

PUBLIC ATTENTION NOW CONCENTRATED UPON DR. NANSEN'S

He May Succeed Where Peary Has Failed—Perhaps He Is Now Drifting Across the Pole—A Swedish Explorer Will Try to Reach the Pole in a Balloon.

Now that Peary has returned from the Arctic, defeated in his attempt to reach the Pole, public attention will concentrate upon Dr. Nansen's expedition. Peary accomplished much for science, and penetrated further into the frozen zone by the Greenland route than any other explorer has done, but he left the problem of the Pole as profound a mystery as ever.

So far as the world has knowledge, the first voyage into the Polar seas was that of Eric the Red, in the year 1000. In 1497 Cabot discovered Labrador. Sir Hugh Willoughby began in 1553 the celebrated struggle for the Northwest Passage which gave Polar exploration its greatest impetus. In the attempt to find the Northeast and Northwest passages Willoughby (who lost his life in



The Fram.

the Arctic region, as became a pioneer in this most hazardous of all avenues of exploration) was followed by Sir Martin Frobisher, by Davis, by Henry Hudson and by many others of less note down to our own times.

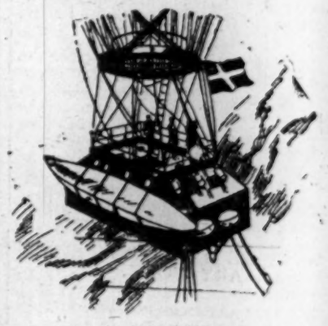
The disastrous outcome of Sir John Franklin's attempt in 1845 to penetrate from Lancaster Sound to Behring Straits did not deter but rather stimulated explorers, and as a result of the attempt begun by Willoughby in 1553 the Northeast Passage was actually completed by Nordenskiold in 1879. He was followed in 1889 by Capt. Wiggins, who made a trading voyage to the Yenessei River in Siberia, "opening up a new route of great importance to commerce." The passage around North America was made by Capt. McClure in 1850, though in a very indirect way. He was frozen in the ice with his ship, and after passing the winter was rescued by Sir Edward Belcher, who had entered from the Atlantic side. For this achievement Capt. Belcher was knighted and £10,000 was voted to him and his crew by the English Parliament.

In all attempts to reach the North Pole the West Greenland route has been the favorite. It was followed by Kane in 1853, by Hayes in 1860, by Hall in 1871, by Nares in 1876, and by Greely in 1881-1884 when by means of overland sledging Lieut. Lockwood reached the nearest point to the Pole ever attained. This point, however, was only 83 degrees and 24 minutes of north latitude—only about fifty miles further north than Capt. Parry penetrated in 1827.

There is absolutely no means of knowing what has become of Capt. Nansen. He may have been swallowed up in the ice, or may be even now drifting in his staunch vessel, the Fram, across the Pole. It is two years ago, on August 3, 1893, that Nansen bade good-by to the friends who had accompanied him as far as they dared, at Chabarowa, in the Strait of Jugor, Siberia, and turned the prow of his boat toward the Pole. The pack ice soon surrounded him, and he drifted, with his hardy companions, from sight. Will it be forever?

Nansen's boat, the Fram, was provisioned for five years. He expected to drift across the Pole, and reach South Greenland, in about three years. It will be another year before serious doubt will be entertained for his safety. Whether or not Nansen perishes, Arctic exploration will go on.

A new expedition is now being organized with the design of reaching the



An Artic Balloon.

Pole by balloon. The projector is Prof. S. A. Anderson, a distinguished Swedish scientist and aeronaut.

He is now in Paris superintending the construction of the balloon. It will contain sleeping rooms for three persons, and a dark room for photograph purposes. It will be equipped with a set of sails which will serve to keep it under control and propel it, and a boat, or gondola, of considerable size, will be carried.

A great number of heavy cables will be provided so that in case the balloon should suddenly sink it will be relieved of weight by the contact of the lines with the earth. It is intended to make the trip, starting from Spitzbergen and crossing the Pole to the shores of Behring Strait, next year, in June, when the atmospheric conditions are most favorable to aerial navigation.

A heavy snowstorm would probably be disastrous to the balloon, but in the early summer they are infrequent. It is estimated that not more than a week will be consumed en voyage. The fact that the ice which surrounds the Pole and has been an unsurmountable barrier to ships will not have to be taken into consideration constitutes one of the chief reasons for believing that a balloon expedition may succeed where those by vessel have been failures.

Solved at Last.

A woman takes the stand that every man must love some woman, and when her husband shows signs of coolness she begins looking around for the other man.—Atchison Globe.

In England one of the advances is the openi... examinations at O...

The "new girl" seems to be all the go, and many girls are sayiug that horses are going so enirely out of fashion that very soon it will be really bad form to own one.

Girls do remember that at your best you do not look gracefnl on the wheels, so if you ride upon the steel avoid all conspicuousness of gay dress.

Etiquette is very firm in that a man must sit on the left of a woman, while driving, so as to allow her to drive whenever she wants to.

The accept pose for ladies while driving is to hold the head just a little to one side, the body bent forward just a little, and the reins held quite high.

Mary: Don't be discouraged beeause you are a servant, for all people who work are servants for the money. You being a domestic servant, you must remember that you are fitted to be the wife of a workingman, and again the daughters of workingmen are best fited for a good wife.

A skilled domestic stands away above her sisters behind the counter in stores and in factories. Factories and stores are fields of drudgery and too often you can hear the store girl remark, "I am tired of standing," "or I have not had time to eat my lunch."

It is said that a woman who marries with an education fully equal to that of her husband, is soon found far behind him. This should not be for in this day cheap books, papers. and reading ing circles she has means of refinement and culture which she has no right to disregard.

A son waited upon and humored by indulgent parents, dresses in the extreme fashions, seldom lifts his hat with easy grace and repays his father by referring to him as the old man and looks upon his mother only as a necessity at home.

Tis well that boys understands housework. There are times when it is a matter of moment as well as convenience that a man can prepare a meal.

The best education is that which develops faculty as well as seeks to make accomplished ladies.

WHEREABOUTS OF PEOPLE.

Col. Toomer has gone South.

Lawyer C. J. Jones of Greenville, Miss., is in the city stopping at 1834 ith street, N. W.,

Mr. C. Washington Wood of the Norton Club, who has been ill for some me is able to be at his post again.

Dr. Jerome R. Riley was taken suddenly ill on 7th street a few days ago. He was carried to a drug store and was revived.

Mr. Will Johnson of the Morton Club who was injured sometime ago is able be out again.

Lawyer Jones of Chicago, Ill., was in e city this week and called on the esident in the interest of Mr. Waller.

uilt Corbett Remanded Back to the Custody of the Sheriff.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. —The Supreme Court to-day rendered its decision in the Corbett case. Judge Leatherman's decision was reversed and the ue fight law sustained.

Corbett was remanded back to the stody of the Sheriff of Garland county. Chief Justice Bunn, in delivering opinion, severely criticised Chanlor Leatherman, saying he had no thority for his action in the habeas rpus case.

VALIDITY OF A MISER'S WILL.

ion to Determine if a Person Contemplating Suicide is Sane.

Newark, N. J., Oct. —Action was en in the Orphan's Court here yesterday which may test the right of a person contemplating suicide to make a . In June last William M. Bedford t himself at Maplewood in a hovel ere he lived. He left property valued at $150,000.

There are numerous heirs, some of om contest the will, which cut them The contest hinges upon the conion of Bedford's mind when he made will.

Killed and Injured in an Explosion.

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. —Charles Manus was killed, James Reed fatally ured and four other men seriously by an explosion in the dry and mixroom of the Fibreloid works this rning. The accident is thought to e happened through overheating of uantity of celluloid in process of paration for the manufacture of collars and cuffs.

Texas Town Destroyed.

Paris, Tex., Oct. —The town of Powell, in Red River County, twenty miles east of here, was completely destroyed by fire Monday night, only two buildings in the outskirts of the town being left standing. The loss will be $100,000.

LYNCH & TERRELL,
Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents.
PLENTY OF MONEY TO LEND, IN SMALL and Large Sums, on Real Estate Security, to be returned in MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS if parties desire. Life and Fire Insurance placed in the most Reliable Companies.
Over Capitol Savings Bank Building, No. 609 F st.
Aug24-tf

EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWSIEST AND BEST JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

The Washington Bee is no doubt the newsiest and best journal published by an Afro-American in this country.

The Bee contains more news than any two weeklies published anywhere in the United States.

Here is what our exchanges say:

THE BEE HIVE DUMPED.

[From the American Star.]

Washington newspaper publishers are getting up in the world. Friend Cooper has removed the Colored American's old hat and put on a regular "Dunlap" headgear, while Brother Chase politely dumped the "old hive" and procured a brand new hive with artistic cells, and of course the Bee is humming. Both papers are beautiful. We like to see it, if we can't.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

[From the Texas Freeman.]

We are just a trifle late in saying so, but the Washington Bee has made mechanical changes that improve its appearance and reflect credit on the management.

[From the Appeal.]

The Washington Bee recently made considerable improvement in its appearance and enlarged its size to a quarto. Since his late little unpleasantness Chase seems to be "stronger than ever."

[From Newspaperdom.]

The Washington (D. C.) Bee has been enlarged and substantially improved. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Fourth Estate.]

THE BEE BUSIER THAN EVER.

The Washington (D. C.) Bee has been enlarged and substantially improved. It is now an eight-page paper. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Southern Forge.]

The Washington Bee comes to us this week in great shape. It has a new head and twice the size. Brother Chase is going ahead. And if you bother the Bee you'll get "stinged."

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington Bee has purchased an entire new outfit. The Bee will be issued as eight-page paper. May success attend the Bee.

[From the Evening Star.]

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES.

The Washington Bee appeared Saturday, enlarged and substantially improved, as an eight-page paper. It also presented many illustrated features, including portraits of Major Moore, Commissioner Ross and other Districtofficials and prominent citizens. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

The leading editorial Saturday pledges support to Gov. McKinley's candidacy for President.

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., Bee is out in a new dress of type, and with its improved make-up now ranks with the foremost Negro newspapers in America. May the Bee improve each shining hour.

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington Bee presents a very pleasant appearance to the public. It has eight pages abounding in rich reading matter. Editor Chase has lost none of his old time vigor in wielding the pen. The Clipper congratulates the Bee and hopes it and its editor may live many years to sting the enemies of the race.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington Bee comes to us this week in an eight-page form, and much improved every way. Editor Chase is to be congratulated.

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington Bee came out last week, considerably improved. It is now a six-column quarto, and has the appearance of property stamped upon all of its departments.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Tutt's Pills
FOR TORPID LIVER
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.
Sold Everywhere.

Advertise in the Bee.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Snow fell during the past week in the Catskills.

Spain, it is reported, will shortly send twenty-five more battalions to Cuba.

Many vessels were wrecked in the recent heavy gales on the great lakes

Ex-Police Justice Solon B. Smith, a prominent New York politician, is dead.

Peary, the Arctic explorer, says he will never again attempt to reach the Pole.

Full settlement has been reached by the conflicting interests of the Whiskey Trust.

A great gale in England has been attended with loss of life and shipping disasters.

Gen. Mahone, who suffered from a recent paralytic stroke, is somewhat improved.

The Prince of Wales denies any connection with the Rose challenge for the America cup.

Harry Wright, the famous baseball manager and player, is critically ill at Atlantic City, N. J.

Capt. R. D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," has been assigned to the command of the new battleship Indiana.

Father Wagner, of St, Joseph, Mo., is charged with abducting a fifteen-year-old girl of his parish.

Formal orders placing Major General Nelson A. Miles in command of the United States Army will be issued.

The Democratic convention of Chenango county, N. Y., endorsed President Cleveland for a third term.

The crack American steamer St. Louis cut down her time four hours in her last trip across the Atlantic.

Corbett, the pugilist has left for Texas, although the probability is that the legislature will pass a law prohibiting prize fighting.

The baseball season ended on Monday, and the Baltimore club is champion of the National league for another year.

Dr. Parkhurst, in New York city, has written a letter, asking for a new Committee of Seventy to inaugurate a new reform campaign.

The new American line steamer St. Paul made an average of 21 knots an hour in a run up the coast from the Delaware capes.

John C. New, ex-President Harrison's closest friend, reports that he favors Robert T. Lincoln as the Republican candidate for President.

Charles Lynn's filibustering expedition, which carried 2,500 rifles and ammunition to the insurgents, is believed to have landed safely in Cuba.

The new French torpedo boat Leforban made thirty-one knots an hour on her trial trip, the fastest time ever recorded for a steam vessel.

The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon has been wrecked, and is probably a total loss. This is the third Spanish warship wrecked within a year.

The Durrant trial at San Francisco is now in its tenth week, and will last probably three weeks longer. The defence continues its effort to prove an alibi.

China has responded to England's demands by degrading Viceroy Lin, of the province of Scz-Chuen for his sympathy with the recent Chengtu mission outrages.

The police commissioners of New York have directed a resumption of the use of the night club by the police, and the Good Government Clubs denounce the action.

Thomas A. Lynch, whom the New York police locked up as a common drunkard, died in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull, and there is evidence of foul play.

A meeting of different religious and civic organizations in Boston passed resolutions of thanks to Gov. Culberson, of Texas, for his splendid efforts to prevent prize fighting.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury Department shows the debt on Sept. 30, less cash in the Treasury, to have been $941,089,836, an increase for the month of $1,834,687.

M. Lebon, the French minister of commerce, announces that a contract has been signed for laying a submarine cable between Brest and New York, and for a link between the French cable system and the Antilles.

The United States Geodetic Survey has established a line between the Golden Gate at San Francisco and the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, which will be of use in forming exact lines of longitude and in determining the precise shape of the earth.

Wm. Patche went into Thornton's deer park near Varna, Ill., on Sunday. The animals are known to be ferocious, and danger signs warn trespassers to keep out. Yesterday Patche's torn and mangled body was found dangling form the horns of a large deer. Life had been extinct for hours.

The State Department in Washington has been advised of the payment in London of the Spanish draft for the Mora claim, and the deposit of the net proceeds to the credit of the Secretary of State in the New York sub-treasury. The draft called for the payment of $1,449,000 in gold.

The Good Government Club Convention in New York nominated a county ticket of its own.

The tents of the Barnum & Bailey show were torn into shreds by a cyclone at Burlington, Iowa,. The animals, the fat woman, the giants and the living skeletons and the circus riders were all exposed to the storm. Hail broke the windows of Press Agent Hamilton's car and cut some of his advance notices. Loss $12,000; nobody hurt.

The flat has gone forth from police headquarters that all news stands and bootblacking stands on the sidewalks in the city of New York must be removed. A delegation of bootblacks waited upon President Roosevelt of the police board. He referred them to Acting Police Superintendent Conlin, who imparted the information that he had no discretion in the matter. There was the law in unmistakable characters, and he had received orders to enforce it.

Yale defeated Cambridge on Manhattan athletic field by winning eight of the eleven events

The Cleveland baseball club defeated the champion Baltimores in the series for the Temple cup.

The fourth annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America is in session at Buffalo.

Erastus Fuller, one of the wealthiest farmers in Western New York, was killed on the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in Middleport.

John D Farden, alias T. J. Franklin, formerly a clerk in the Adams Express office at Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested at Baltimore, charged with the theft of $16,000 from his employers.

A fire which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin totally destroyed two barns, completely gutted a dwelling house and seriously damaged the Trinity Methodist Church on Ida Hill in Troy.

A fire that started in the warehouse of the old stock yards at Cincinnati, O., destroyed thousands of bushels of corn. There was no water at hand, and everything in the vicinity was at the mercy of the flames.

Foster E. Swift, a well-known hotel man and a Knight Templar, of North Adams, Mass., was shot by John B. Holman, a traveling salesman for the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y., and narrowly escaped with his life.

The business men of Guthrie, Okla., held a big meeting, canvassed the law and decided that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill could be held there without any legal complications. They will telegraph the managers of the fighters to come there.

Capt. John Barr, skipper of Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niagara, which has won such signal victories in British waters, has returned to this country. He says the Niagara will race next year. Out of the fifty-two races she had sailed she had won thirty-one first prizes, eight second prizes and one third. In the races were two Herreshoff boats, the Isolde and the Dakotah.

Dispatches received at Athens from the island of Crete show that many murders have recently been committed and that robbery and other acts of lawlessness are of frequent occurrence. As a result the Government of Crete has offered to resign. The Cretans have presented a memorial to the representatives of the Powers against the Turkish administration of Creta.

ANOTHER SPANISH WARSHIP LOST.

Cruiser Cristobal Colon Wrecked on the Cuban Coast.

Havana, Oct. 9.—Another Spanish warship has been lost. The cruiser Cristocal Colon has been wrecked near Cape Antonio and, it is believed, will prove a total loss.

The Cristobal Colon is a second class cruiser of about 1,200 displacment and 1,600 horse power. She is estimated to have had about 300 officers and men. The disaster occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Gauadina, south of the town of Mantua, in the province of Pinar del Rio, near Havana.

The Christobal Colon appears to have encountered the severe weather off Cape Antinio, and to have put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas; but was slowly driven towards Colorado Point, off which there is a dangerous [illegible] known as the Colorado reef. [illegible] mander of the cruiser saw [illegible] ld not make head aga[illegible] e attempted to ancho[illegible] stories told here; but [illegible] d not hold and the cr[illegible] shore.

BOY BURN[illegible] TAKE.

Fatally Injured by Yo[illegible]ters Who Were Playing In[illegible].

East Liverpool, Oct [illegible]—The six-year-old son of Andrew Vandy was burned at the stake yesterday by five companions and so badly injured that he cannot recover. Some men happened to see the performance and tried to rescue him, but his clothes had taken fire and he was terribly burned.

A Wild West show exhibited here about a month ago, and since that time the boys of the town have been playing Indian.

asy-Made Money.

Toledo, O., Oct. 7.—This city is flooded with counterfeit five-dollar bills. During the last few days they have been thrown out of nearly every bank in town

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct 7 (noon).—Flour—Receipts, 19,400 bbls; sales, 2,400 pkgs; State and Western dull and weaker to sell. City Mill patents, $4.20@4.40 city mill clears. $3.95@4.05; Minn. patents, $3.50@3.75; do backers, $2.80@3.10; winter patents, $3.40@3.70; do straights, $3.20@3 40; do extras, $2.50@2.95; do low grades, $2.00@2.50; spring wheat low grade, $1.90@2.60.

Wheat—Receipts, 134.000 bush; sales, 450,000 bush. Market dull and weaker on lower cables, big northwestern receipts and reported free Russian offerings; May 68⅛@69c.

Rye—Receipts 23,000; track white state and western 24@30c.

Corn—Receipts, 83,800 bush; sales, 75,000 bush. Dull and weak under fine weather, big receips; October 36¼c@36⅜; November 36c; December 35 1-16@35¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 118,800 bush; sales, 10,000. Market dull but steady. Track white State and western, 25@30c.

Barley and barley malt, nominal.

Beef—Steady. Family, $10.00@12.00.

Pork—dull. New mess, $10.00@10.50.

Lard—Easy. Prime western steam, $6.20. Nominal.

Butter — Receipts, 8,197 pkgs. Firm; State dairy, 12¼ @ 21½c; western dairy, 10 @13c; elgins, 22c; state creamery, 22½@23c; western do, 16½@17½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 5,501 pkgs. Market steady; state, large 6@8½c; small, 5½@5¾c; part skims, 3@7c; full skims, 2@2¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,794 pkgs. Market firm; State and Pennsylvania, 19@21c.

Sugar—Market strong; refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96; test, 3⅝c; refined strong; crushed, 5¼@5 7-16c; powdered, 4⅛@5 1-16c, granulated, 4⅝@4 13-16c.

Petroleum—Market quiet.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7, 16c.

Lead—Market firm; bullion price, $3.15; exchange, $3.35@3.37½.

Potatoes—Market steady; sweets, $1.62@2.75; Long Island, $1.00@1.12; Jersey, 90c@$1.10; New York, 90c@$1.12.

Tallow—Market dull; city, 4⅛c.

Hides—Market steady; Buenos Ayres 30 to 34 lbs, 21c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 12c; California dry 21 to 24 lbs, 16@18½c; Galveston dry 20 to 25 lbs, 16@17½c.

Hops—Market weak. State, common to choice, 1894 crop, 2@7c; 1895 crop, 7@12c. Pacific coast, 1894, 2½@6c.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

CONCERNING THE NEW LEGISLATURE AND OTHER MATTERS.

Rearrangement of the Legislative Chambers—The State Capitol—An Old Building—A Remarkable Defalcation—A Wonderful Invention by a Woman.

Special Albany Letter.

The new legislature, which will meet the first Tuesday in January, will have an increased membership of forty, and will consist of 50 Senators and 150 Assemblymen. There is an increase of 12 Senators and 22 Assemblymen. Lieut.- Gov. Saxton will preside over the new Senate, but the Assembly will be called upon to elect a new Speaker, which may or may not be Mr. Fish as political and personal proclivities may determine.

The work of renovating the legislative halls and adapting them to the increased membership has been progressing for some time. One effect of the increased membership will be to practically shut out the public from the privileges of the floor of either chamber in the future. It is rather too much to hope that this change will effectively shut out the lobby.

Some Albanians have been bold enough to suggest the erection of a seperate building for the legislature; this to be made large enough to properly accomodate the enlarged Senate and Assembly. But outside of Albany such a proposition could scarcely be seriously considered, at least not until the present Capitol has been completed. The taxpayers of the State will not take kindly to any proposition which

Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton.

involves such a radical change of Capitol plans at such enormous cost as the carrying out of this proposition would involve. They remember that more than twenty-five years ago, work on the Capitol was commenced, and the first estimate of its cost made public was $4,000,000. It has now cost considerable more than $20,000,000, and the end is not yet.

True, it is a magnificent building, and it will stand for centuries of time as a monument to the liberality of the State, the skill of our artisans, the ability of our architects, and the patience of our taxpayers. But it is already in many respects out of date.

The methods of constructing large buildings have undergone a surprising change since the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid in 1870, and were the building to be reconstructed now, the material entering into its composition would be entirely different from what it now is. When the corner-stone was laid, the architects had in view an enormous pile of brick and stone with very little iron or steel. The general plan has been adhered to, although the rapid developments which have introduced other materials so successfully into large building, have left the Capitol of this Empire State entirely out of date, even for the period in which it is being constructed.

But if the Capitol is so soon to become a representative of earlier architectural ideas, there is in this immediate vicinity a building which is to be preserved as a relic of colonial times and of colonial architecture. This is a fact which will be very gratifying to all who feel an interest in the early history of this section of the State. On the eastern bank of the Hudson, directly opposite the city, is an old building which for some years has been uninhabited, and which has been rapidly falling into decay. It is a large house, which was erected in 1640 or thereabouts, by the Van Rensselaer family. It was built as a residence for Mr. Van Rensselaer's Superintendent, who had entire charge of his immense landed estate, and who collected the land rents from the farmers.

The old building has not an eventful history, and its title has become involved by legal complication and is now the basis of two or three law suits. The owner of the property, or more strictly the estate in which the title just at present rests, has leased the

The Van Rensselaer House.

building to the National Society of Colonial Dames for a term of fifteen years. The building is to be at once restored to a habitable condition, retaining the present architectural features, and in it will be placed relics of colonial times and of the Revolution, as well as of more recent history. This action of the society in securing the building for this purpose meets with hearty approval and it will be gratifying to all to know that this ancient structure which speaks to us of the earliest history of our State, with which it is so intimately associated, is to be preserved from destruction and handed down to posterity through the active efforts of a society of patriotic and liberty-loving ladies.

There are but two or three more ancient buildings in the country. Its heavy walls, pierced with loop-holes for Indian warfare, its small windows deep set doors and heavy oaken panellings and wainscoating have for years been objects of interest.

During the Colonial wars, as Fort Cralo, it was a haven of refuge to the settlers on the east bank of the Hudson, and later during the stormy days of the French and Indian war it was, in 1758, the headquarters of General Abercrombie, who was on his way to Lake George and Ticonderoga. General Washington has visited the fort, and there Richard Schunckbury wrote "Yankee Doodle," when the Connecticut contingent, commanded by Thomas Fitch, reported at headquarters. "These Yankees, tall and lean," says a writer of the time, "came on small, sorry-looking horses, as lean and lank as themselves, and were dressed in blue homespun, with a turkey tail feather stuck in their hats."

The society originated in 1890 in New York city, several women who were "legitimately descended in their own persons from ancestors of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1786," forming the nucleus of the now large "National Society of Colonial Dames of America."

Auxiliary branches of the society have for convenience sake been formed in Baltimore and Philadelphia, but all members must be elected through the original New York chapter. The society has a large and valuable collection of historical and colonial literature, and in every volume is the beautiful book plate of the National Society of Colonial Dames, designed by its secretary, Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer.

The society's badge is particularly handsome and dignified. Of pure gold, in an oval form surrounded by rays, the centre has engraved upon it a stately colonial dame, across which is the society watch word, "Colere, Coloniarum Gloriam," and framing the medallion are the words, "The Colonial Dames of America." The badge is worn suspended from a gray ribbon, bordered with white."

An Albany lumber comapny recently entered a heavy judgment against a New York firm engaged in the same business. This is the third or fourth judgment which the Albany company has recovered against New York, Boston and Philadelphia firms, and the explanation is found in the history of a remarkable defalcation and suicide which occurred here about five years ago. Joseph B. Abbott was confidential salesman of the Albany company, and it is believed that through the co-operation of several other firms, he succeeded in robbing his employers of over $200,000. Abbott ended his own life one night at a room on Maiden Lane, and when all the facts were brought out, and the complicity of the other business firms with the defaulter was fully established, the Albany company commenced civil actions to recover from the hitherto highly respectable business men, who had conspired to rob and plunder the Albanians.

The litigation has been a long and perplexing one, but judgments aggregating more than $50,000 have already been recovered and there are more to follow.

It is quite a revelation and one not calculated to inspire faith in humanity, to discover hitherto reputable business men, doing a large legitimate business, and at the same time entering into a conspiracy with a trusted employee to plunder his employer by wholesale, and then divide the swag. Successful civil actions to recover a part of the money, are not the proper remedies. A criminal prosecution ending with a residence in Sing Sing would prove more effective.

A western lady who is neither a female suffragist nor a wearer of bloomers, has made a discovery which can not fail to be of great importance and of permanent value in the presentation of fruits and vegetables. This lady was a firm believer in the germ theory. She believes that in all fruit and vegetables there is a "ferment germ" which alone produces decay, and that if this germ can be destroyed the fruit may be kept for any length of time. After months spent in experimenting, a compound was produced which, when burned, produces a gas that completely destroys the "ferment germ" in the fruit without in any manner impairing its beauty or flavor.

With this process, the work of preserving a supply of fruits for the winter is a very simple and economical one. All that is required is an air-tight box, or one as nearly so as possible. Into this the fruit is placed, and in a separate vessel a quantity of water sufficient to cover the fruit nicely. The chemical substance is then burned and a gas is generated which completely destroys the ferment germ. After standing in the gas for two hours the fruit is removed and placed in jars and covered with the water. These jars need not be tightly sealed, for the fruit will keep just as well if they are not.

The process requires no cooking or canning, nor twisting of covers, and yet fruit in which the ferment germ has been destroyed will keep for years if immersed in the water which has also been subjected to this process.

The invention of this process, has certainly conferred a great favor upon the toiling house-wife to whom the canning season will now have no terrors.

C. F. R. COE.

A Steadfast Faith.

A steadfast faith is necessary to steadfast conduct. According to the faith is the life. If that is uncertain and unsettled, fixed at no point, the result will be an unsteadiness in religious duty and discordant tones in the spiritual life. A lack of purpose in the man at the helm will make the course of the ship at sea very erratic, and perhaps result in its ultimate destruction. The only safety for the soul, the only safety for the church, is to be found in accepting the true doctrine of salvation and continuing steadfast in it, as did the New Testament Christians, doing the work of the Lord, and perfecting the religious character by acts of righteousness.

The Power of Music.

There is wonderful power in certain melodies. They speak to the heart and therefore never lose their hold on popular favor. So with many of these grand old pieces of sacred music that have come down to us from former generations. They are hallowed by the associations which are about them; they have the memories of the past in our own lives, and the experience of the saints before us have been inwrought into them, but they retain their hold upon us, and stir us as we use them, chiefly because they are so adapted to their purpose that they speak directly to the heart.

Miss Flora Batson Berger, the most accomplished singer before the public will be in this city about November 10.

The Morton Social Club will give a fair shortly .

Mrs. Whipper is talking about giving an entertainment to those who discharged her.

The National Baptist Association, the Afro-American Press Association and the National Colored Women's Association will hold their meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19, 20, and 21 respectively, and a general attendance of the most prominent colored people of the country is expected at the exposition during the sessions of the above convention.

The Southern Railway which owns and operates solid trains without change over its own tracks from Washington to Atlanta and the only line entering the Exposition grounds, will operate special excursions from Washington about November 15 to Atlanta at greatly reduced rates for the especial accommodation of the colored people. Pullman sleeper and day coaches through without change.

MRS. WHIPPER DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Francis Whipper, who was such a friend to the Recorder of Deeds has been discharged from the Recorder's office. This is the second time she has been discharged from this office.

In the letter of discharge the Recorder, among other things said: "I have no complaints to make against your work, but simply you are on the temporary role." The place of those who have been absent have returned, hence I advise you to seek employment elsewhere. I want you to bear in mind that I am always your friend.

Miss Simmons has been induced to give up her studies at the University, and has been reappointed in the Recorder's office.

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All who are desirous of having their hair straightened, by the latest and most harmless process causing the hair to grow straigh thick and lustrous, should call a this office or address Miss E. T. T Box S Bee office. Call and get a bottle of "PRATIAU" better known as the

Renowned Hair Restorer.

Price 25 cents.

What is the world coming to?

DELEGATE CONTEST.

There seems to be some doubt among the politicians as to who will be the strongest and best man to represent the republican party from this city in the next national convention.

The BEE has printed a list of the gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates, and as an inducement to make this contest interesting, the BEE will present a fine gold headed cane to the candidate who receives the highest number of coupons. The coupons will be received and counted by the contest editor, and all coupons will be kept and counted in the presence of a committee to consist of one friend from each candidate.

Each coupon will count one vote, which must be sent to the contest-editor of the BEE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

WHO WILL THE NEXT DELEGATES BE? VOTE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The coming Republican contest for delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be a hot one. Public meetings have been held throughout the city, and it is still undecided who the most popular man is.

As a test of each man's strength the BEE will publish the list of the probable candidates, with a coupon attached, which will enable friends of each candidate to vote for his choice.

CANDIDATES.	
COL. TRUESDELL	0
ROBERT H. KEY	100
COL. M. M. PARKER	1
W. H. BROOKER	25
ANDREW GLEASON	150
CHARLES OTLET	0
COL. P. H. CARSON	0
DR. C. B. PURVIS	1
DANIEL MURRAY	12
AARON BRADSHAW	0
ALBERT SELLERS	12
L. M. SAUNDERS	18

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Cook's drug store, Eleventh and R streets.

Robert H. Key's grocery store, 213 Third street s. w.

J. A. Brown, Porter House, 103 Sixth street n. w,

Payne's barber shop, 120 Four-and-a-half street s. w.

J. W. Taylor's barber shop, 906 Eleventh street.

Jackson, 505 D street n. w.

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stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Do se small. Price, 25cts.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY BACK IN THE OLD GROOVES.

Return of the President and Family—Lo s of Interest in the Third Term—Our Foreign Relations—Mrs. U. S. Grant's New Home

The return of the President and family to the national capital has set the wheels of government and society running in their normal grooves. The White House is again the centre of attraction, and political gossip is once more a drug in the market.

Upon one thing the retailers of strictly private information agree, and that is that the third term question has lost its freshness. This is largely due to the apparent purpose of the President in his long seclusion at Buzzard's Bay to divorce himself from all suspicion even of a desire to secure further political honors. Then we have the statement, credited to Secretary Lamont and not denied, that the President has informed his personal friends that he not only is not a candidate for a third term, but that he shares the opinion of other patriotic Americans that the example of Washington and Jefferson is decisive as to the proper limitation of any one person's incumbency of the Presidential office. For this, and some other reasons, third term talk is at present languishing.

But we have the Cuban question and other international problems. Truly, the voice of the Jingo is never silent in the land. Attorney-General Harmon

Attorney General Harmon.

has lately taken a hand in attempting to quiet the zeal of the ultra patriotic. Evidently the law department of the Government does not mean to be caught napping in a proper effort to observe the letter and spirit of our neutrality laws. The Attorney-General has been severely criticized for his utterance, and the Cuban question looms on the horizon as one that is full of political dynamite, and possibly of a foreign explosion.

Critics of the Administration do not bear in mind that Congress is always very jealous of its constitutional prerogative in respect to determining our foreign relations. President Cleveland ran afoul of Congress in the matter of his Hawaiian policy. Other Presidents have had the same experience. Gen. Grant's San Domingo scheme is an instance in point. It is no doubt wise to leave the determination of the Cuban question to Congress. Just what it will do with it is not so certain. Much will depend upon the course of the war between now and December next. There is little doubt that if the Spanish Government fails to make substantial progress in crushing the rebellion, Congress will at an early day after meeting pass resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban patriots. The recognition of Cuban rights of belligerency would promptly follow. War with Spain would be a not unlikely result. Many believe that the active naval preparations for some months past have been due to the anticipation of foreign trouble through Congressional action in respect to the Cuban and Venezuelan questions. Congress will meet in a very few weeks, and we shall have not long to wait to learn its temper in regard to these questions.

The widow of Gen. Grant has decided to become a permanent resident of Washington. She has purchased the mansion of ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, at No. 2011 Massachusetts avenue. The purchase price is stated to be $60,000. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris will also take up her residence

Mrs. U. S Grant's New Residence.

with her mother here. She has just put her two daughters to school in the Catholic Academy of the Visitation at Georgetown, while her son, Algernon, will shortly enter Georgetown University.

The mansion is large and comfortable. It is three stories in height, with an English basement, is entirely of brick, with an arched, vine-clad entrance, which gives a picturesque touch to the old-fashioned architecture. It fronts south, overlooking a tiny triangular park. Further down the street is the Blaine mansion. The Stewart castle and the Patten residence are but a block distant. L. Z. Leiter's new palatial mansion is but a little further away, and all around are the homes of wealthy and prominent people. The house was built by ex-Senator Edmunds for his own use and was occupied by him until his retirement from public life. It is 53 feet front and the lot is 135 feet deep. There is a large stable in the rear. The mansion is built on the English basement plan. The basement contains an office room, a billiard room and two other apartments in front, which are designed to be used as cloak and dressing rooms. There is a large square hall, from which the second floor is reached. This is divided into a parlor, library, dining room and drawing room, with wide, lofty entrances, which permit the entire floor to be used for entertainment purposes. Above this floor are eight large bedrooms, with dressing chambers and baths.

Those who have seen the President since his return say that he has improved notably in appearance. He is evidently in excellent health. It is stated that his summer has not been one entirely of recreation. This is the age of the telegraph, and the President all summer long kept in constant touch with the current business of the Government, and devoted much of his time at Gray Gables to the duties of his office There is said to be no accumulation of work on his desk at the White House, and even a batch of belated appointments are fully decided upon and will soon be announced.

The President will take a trip to Atlanta during the present week, to view the exposition there.

TOWNSEND.

RUSSIA'S CROWN PRINCE.

The Suffering Czarowitz Rapidly Approaching a Melancholy End.

The royal house of Russia has always been doomed to the tragic tricks of fortune. A new sorrow is now hanging over it. The Czarowitz, Prince George, is nearing the end of his life by the dread disease, consumption. Every effort has been made to restore his health. He has had the professional services of the best physicians, and has traveled from one health resort to another. Professor Leydon hoped that his recent visit to Denmark would prove beneficial, but the reverse seems to have been the case. A sea voyage that had been prescribed had to be abandoned in consequence of increasing weakness, and he was sent to the Caucasus, where he resides in a pretty villa, delightfully situated in one of the villages of the southern Caucasus.

Prince George, who is the second son of the late czar, was born in 1871. In the beginning of 1891 he accompanied his elder brother, now Czar Nicholas, on a tour around the world on board a Russian ironclad, of which he was commander. When in Indian waters Grand Duke George fell from the maintop of his ship to the deck and injured his spine. In consequence he was ordered home, stopping at Athens for a time to recruit his strength. His health not improving, he went to Algiers. Subsequently he was sent to the Caucasus, where he has resided most of the time since. Some time after the accident he contracted consumption, and it was recently reported, semi-officially, that he had but one lung remaining.

A romantic story of his life in the Caucasus is to the effect that he had become enamored of a pretty telegraph girl, whom he met in the neighbor-

The Czarowitz.

hood of his quarters, and that he was determined to marry her. The story went on to say that the girl's parents were annoyed, but that it was expected they would give their sanction to the proposed marriage, as Prince George was not expected to recover. The girl in question is Mlle. Isch, of Tiflis, and she is credited with marvelous beauty. She is the last descendant of one of the oldest noble families of the province, but she is poor, and is obliged to earn her living in a telegraph office.

How They Made Up.

He was a very nice looking young man, but he appeared nervous, and all the clerks in the office looked at him curiously when he rushed in and asked permission to use the telephone. "I want to talk to my wife," he explained, "and there is a telephone in the drug store next door to us, where she can talk to me." He was told to help himself. He went into the little glass apartment and closed the door, but he was not used to a telephone, being under the impression that it was necessary to shout into it at the top of his lungs, and so the clerks heard the entire conversation. "Hello! Is that Smith's drug store? Well, this is Mr. Jones. What? Mr. Jones! J-o-n-- Yes! that's right, next door! Will you call my wife to the telephone, please? Yes, I'll hold my ear here." A long pause, and then in a voice softly modulated: "Is that you, dear? I want to tell you how sorry— What? I say, I want to tell you how— You can't hear? Now, is this any better? Hello, dear! No! No!! don't bring the man to the 'phone. I'll try again. I—want—to—tell —you—how—sorry—I—am—for—being—cross—to—you—this—morning. Yes! Do you forgive me? What? Oh! You say 'long ago!' Oh! you dear girl! What's that funny noise? What? Spell it? Yes! K-i-s. Oh! yes, I understand. Here's one for you, sweetheart." Here the young man made a noise like the pop of a champagne cork. Then he called off and walked away from the 'phone blushing happily.—Philadelphia Record.

Inspired a Noble Poem.

It was the late Daguerreotypist Hesler, of Chicago, who inspired Longfellow to write "Hiawatha." Mr. Hesler was one of the most eminent of his profession, and in 1851 the London World's Fair awarded him the prize medal for daguerrotypes. One of them, a picture of the Falls of Minnehaha, came into the poet's possession and furnished immediate inspiration for the poem. In testimony of his debt to Mr. Hesler, Longfellow sent him a bound volume of his poems with his signature and compliments on the fly-leaf.

Fell on a rock

and was lame for seventeen years. Two bott

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

entirely cured both lameness and pain.

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